



THE CULTIVATOR

THIRD

To Improve the Soil and the Mind.

SERIES.

VOL. III.

ALBANY, NOV., 1855.

No. XI.

Our Circulation Next Year.

In the last number of **THE CULTIVATOR** we stated that there would be no change in its Terms for 1855, and that we had been for some time past much encouraged by the large increase in its subscription lists. Since then we have had opportunities, by the personal intercourse of ourselves and associates, to learn from many friends of long standing in all parts of the country, something of the prospects with which our publications will enter upon a new year.

Their representations have led us to hope, and on what we think the very best grounds, for the successful and enlarged continuance of their efforts in behalf of our papers, and for such an extension of our "constituency" in 1856, as has perhaps never before taken place. An idea suggested by an Indiana agent and friend, who said by the way that his Club for **THE CULTIVATOR** (of upwards of twenty members) would be more than doubled the ensuing winter, and that he should probably make up also a club for the **COUNTRY GENTLEMAN**—struck us so forcibly that we wish to call to it the attention of every reader of this paper.

His words were to the following effect: "In what I have done, and that for a long course of years, to promote the circulation of **THE CULTIVATOR**, I claim not the slightest merit for disinterestedness or for the free outlay to which I have been put, of both time and money. I have felt it to be the **PRIME INTEREST** of every **farmer** to induce his neighbors to read; and I know that I have reaped a large return for every trouble and expense incurred, in the advance of intelligence and of the actual value of property, that has resulted in my vicinity from the perusal of your publications."

Our own experience of many years, and the opinions of the highest authorities on this subject, agree with the views of our friend. It is on this account with far less delicacy that we earnestly press **EVERY READER AND SUBSCRIBER** to do something to add another to the company of readers and subscribers for next year. That he will be amply repaid for the effort, we are just as confident as that we ourselves return the full value of the subscriptions sent us. In the course of a long acquaintance with publications of every kind, we have known of nothing which will compare in cheapness—considering not at all the **BEAUTY** and

value of what is furnished, but the *quantity* merely,—with our plan of clubbing **THE CULTIVATOR** and **ANNUAL REGISTER** at *Fifty Cents*.

And the good done is not to a neighborhood, a town, a county only—its far-reaching influence extends through the whole land, where it has been at work for years, and where its power of benefit should be proportionately enlarged to the increase in population and the advance of improvement. "An intelligent and well informed gentleman from the South," says Hon. Z. PRATT, "once asserted that through the influence of the Albany **CULTIVATOR** alone, the wealth of that part of the country had been increased more than two millions of dollars."

We trust these considerations will receive the thoughtful attention of **ALL**, and that they will act upon their convictions of the moral conveyed.

The Terms of **THE CULTIVATOR** will, as above stated, continue to be—

FOR A SINGLE COPY, **FIFTY CENTS.**
FOR TWENTY COPIES, with REGISTER } \$10.00
for 1856 to each, }

In regard to the contents and "getting up" of Number Two of the **ANNUAL REGISTER**, we refer to the last page of the supplement of this number. While their comparison by the side of those of Number One can but result favorably, we do not claim superiority for either over the other, but for both over anything of the kind that has ever appeared in this country.

We ask attention also to the addition of no less than **TWENTY PRIZES** to the List as offered last year. These will cover a large number of cases in which nearly equal labor is expended, and which last year received no "material" acknowledgment of their exertions.

We shall endeavor to send without delay, to those on whom we chiefly depend for sustaining and increasing our circulation, a copy of the **ANNUAL REGISTER**, for use in canvassing. Some, even of our best Agents, may perchance be accidentally omitted; we trust any of these, or any friend disposed to aid in the cause of American Agriculture and Rural Improvement, will write us for a copy and for specimen numbers, and go to work with them as earnestly as their deserts and his own circumstances will admit. It

will be seen that we renew, with the two very important additions mentioned, our last year's offer of
PREMIUMS TO AGENTS.

As an inducement to Agents to exert themselves to form Clubs, aside from the consciousness of the benefit they will confer upon their neighbors by placing such a journal in their hands, we offer the following list of Premiums to those who send us the largest amount of cash subscriptions to our journals for the year 1856, previous to the 10th of April next:

1. For the largest amount, **FIFTY DOLLARS.**
2. For the next largest, **.... FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS.**
3. For the next largest, **.... FORTY DOLLARS.**
4. For the next largest, **.... THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS.**
5. For the next largest, **.... THIRTY DOLLARS.**
6. For the next largest, **.... TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.**
7. For the next largest, **.... TWENTY DOLLARS.**
8. For the next largest, **.... FIFTEEN DOLLARS.**
9. For the next largest, **.... TEN DOLLARS.**
10. For the next largest, **.... FIVE DOLLARS.**
11. For the TEN next largest Amounts, Each a Bound Set of the Six Quarto Volumes of the Cultivator, from 1838—1843 inclusive.
12. For the TEN next largest Amounts, Each a Volume of the Transactions N. Y. State Ag. Society for 1854.

Agents who compete for the above prizes must, in all cases, remit with their orders, at the rate of Fifty Cents for each copy of **THE CULTIVATOR**, and One Dollar and Fifty Cents—(the lowest club price, where ten or more copies are taken)—for each subscriber to the **COUNTRY GENTLEMAN**.

☞ One suggestion we ought to make. That *all the labor of securing clubs* ought not to be left with one Agent—but that every one should endeavor to co-operate with him in obtaining and increasing the subscriptions which he bears the trouble and expense of forwarding to us. This will assist both him and us, and will enable **ALL** to work together in the common cause.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

If our correspondents will read and remember, when writing to us, the following notices, they will save us much trouble, and greatly increase the certainty of a prompt compliance with their orders:

Dating Letters.

☞ It is of the greatest importance, that every person writing us should give his full Post Office address—naming *Post Office, County and State*—for instance, as follows:

Shutsville, Jefferson Co., Ky., Oct. 1, 1855.

If all our correspondents would thus commence their letters, and be careful to write their names plainly, it would save us much labor and vexation, and secure a prompt and correct fulfilment of their requests.

☞ Great care should be taken to write the name and address of each subscriber distinctly, thus:

"John Smith, Lenox, Berkshire Co., Mass."

Register for 1855 or 56.

☞ Gentlemen ordering the **ANNUAL REGISTER**, are particularly requested to specify the one they want, whether for 1855 or 1856.

Postage on Our Publications.

On the Cultivator, per year..... 6 cents.
Country Gentleman, per year..... 26 cents.
except in Albany county, where it is free.

Illustrated Annual Register, if *prepaid*.... 2 cents.

Payable *where delivered*..... 4 cents.

Agents can remit, at two cents per copy for the Register,

and have the postage paid here, or let the subscribers pay four cents on delivery, as they prefer. The postage on the papers must be paid quarterly in advance, at the post offices where delivered.

Subscribers in British Provinces.

We have to pay the United States postage on all papers to the **British Provinces**; and this we cheerfully do, to all subscribers who pay the single copy price of \$2.00 for the **COUNTRY GENTLEMAN**, and Fifty Cents for **THE CULTIVATOR**; but on all clubs, the U. S. postage must be added. Hence our club terms to them for the latter will be—

20 copies and the REGISTER to each,.....	11.60
And for the COUNTRY GENTLEMAN ,	
3 copies.....	85.75
10 copies,.....	17.50

Connecticut State Fair.

The second annual Connecticut State Fair came off last week with great *eclat*. The **New-York Tribune's** "Own Reporter"—we presume Solon Robinson—speaks of it as a "credit to the state, and worthy of any state in the Union." On the first day, he writes:

The entries of stock exceed any show, I believe ever held in this country, in point of numbers; and as for excellence of some of the animals of all the varieties, I must say they will be hard to beat.

There are already eighty-eight entries of Durham cattle; ninety-seven entries of Devons; 100 entries of grades; thirty-two entries of natives; eighteen entries of Alderneys; nine entries of imported cattle; eleven entries of fat cattle; three entries of extra cows; and 102 entries of working oxen; making a total of over 600 head of horned cattle, and more still coming, and by far exceeding all the expectations of the officers of the society, so that there is a deficiency of stalls.

There are 427 entries of horses, and a great many of them are pairs, so that we may reasonably calculate on 600 horses to be displayed in one grand cavalcade upon the course, which is graded nearly level, and a broad smooth track, with an amphitheatre of seats for 3,000 spectators. The entries of sheep, swine and poultry, number 184, nearly all of which are sheep, which probably exceed 400. The poultry show is small, considering all the crowing we have heard for some years past.

There are 151 entries of plows and other agricultural implements, making a very handsome show.

The entries of farm produce and dairy products number 356, which is far in excess of the show at Elmina. There are 219 entries of household manufactures and articles of woman's workmanship.

The entries of manufactured articles number 336, but if any one expects to calculate the number of articles by the number of entries, he must use a large multiplier, for some of the exhibitors count by the thousand. It is a feature in the exhibition, that tells a story of deep interest, of the inventive genius and manufacturing industry of Connecticut.

The trial of working oxen appears to have been an attractive feature of the exhibition. Several pairs moved the load of 5050 lbs. with ease, backing it, &c., handsomely. On Thursday morning there was a cavalcade of over 100 yoke.

The receipts were quite large, and the farmers of Connecticut may boast that their second State Fair was one of the most successful of the season.

Soot does not benefit the clover plant, while for wheat, timothy and other cereals, it is found most valuable.

Editorial Correspondence.

Rhode Island Horse Exhibition—Fair of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, &c.

I did not get to Providence till Tuesday evening, not knowing that the show of cattle, sheep, &c., lasted but one day. Such, however, proved to be the case, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday being devoted exclusively to the Horse Exhibition. Though, thus, literally the "day after the fair," I was in time to hear the excellent address of B. P. JOHNSON, Esq., on Tuesday evening, and to see the "Grand Cavalcade," of horses, horticultural exhibition, &c., on Wednesday. The show of horses was the *largest* I ever attended. The arrangements were excellent, and though the weather was hot and dusty, the attendance was good and everything went off pleasantly. The show of fruits and flowers was highly creditable. Lewis Dexter, Springfield, exhibited a fine lot of pears; his Bartlett, Doyenne Boussock, and Louise Bonne de Jersey, we have seldom seen equalled. D. H. Leonard, Seekonk, showed a good lot of pears and other fruits, among them some fine Onondaga or Swan's Orange and Maria Louise. R. Dalylish, John J. Stimson, Providence, and Silas Moore, Cranston, showed some good pears and other fruit. E. B. Pitcher, Pawtucket, exhibited the largest Crawford's Early peach I ever saw. P. Harney also showed some which though not so large were of better quality. He also exhibited some fine Duane's Purple plums. Ezra Hubbard exhibited a magnificent lot of Asters. I did not know there was so much horticultural skill and taste in little Rhode Island.

From Providence, I came here to Philadelphia, where the Annual Fair of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, incorporated in 1785, is now being held. The attendance was very large, and the Show, though not quite what I expected from the high character of this long established society, was on the whole quite good. Here, as elsewhere, the horse ring, and the "Trial of Speed," seemed to attract the most attention. We must take care that our Agricultural Fairs do not degenerate into the demoralizing Horse Race!

There was some good Devons exhibited by G. F. Curver, Lower Marion, and by J. C. Longstreth, White Marsh, Isaac Newton and others. In Durhams, Dennis Kelly, Henry Palmer, Owen Shinda, and Charles Kelly were the prominent exhibitors. Dr. Twaddell, Maylandville, Mr. Saplee and others showed some good Alderneys. In sheep the show was quite poor in numbers and quality. The Tartary sheep exhibited by Dr. G. Emerson, were a curiosity, but we do not see in what respects they are likely to prove valuable. They are said to be about as prolific as rabbits! but is it desirable to have sheep that produce lambs three or four times a year and four or five at a birth? There were a few fair Berkshire, Suffolk and Chester county swine, but nothing extra. The Show of Poultry was good. Dr. Crabb, West Philadelphia, exhibited some "White Japan Silk Fowls," which were quite a curiosity.

There was a large show of excellent agricultural

implements, machines, &c., and a fine display of fruit, seeds, vegetables, &c. The latter would have been much better, but that the Horticultural Society held their exhibition on the same days, in a large tent in Philadelphia. I spent several hours there, last evening, but the crowd was so great that it was impossible to make that minute examination the fruits, flowers and vegetables exhibited deserved. The show of plants in pots, including grapes, pine apples, &c., is the finest I have seen in this country. It is the great feature of Philadelphia horticulture. The show of apples, pears and peaches is good, though not quite what might be expected. Here is a basket of Seckel pears from E. B. Duval, Prince George Co., Md., that are very large and fine; and these nectarines from the garden of Caleb Cope, Philadelphia, are unsurpassed. Dr. Brinkle made a fine display of fruits; among them I noticed six *Shanghai* peaches weighing seven ounces each. Like *Shanghai* fowls, their appearance is not very prepossessing. These sweet potatoes from New Jersey, are as large as mangel wurzel, and probably about as good!

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 16.

I left Philadelphia last evening, and arrived here this morning, in time to witness the Annual Exhibition of the Genesee Valley Horticultural Society. As compared with Philadelphia, the show of *plants in pots* is very meagre, and there are no peaches; but in everything else, it is intrinsically far superior to any exhibition I have ever seen. The dahlias, roses and phloxes are perfectly exquisite, and some idea may be formed of the extent of the show, when it is known that one nursery firm alone exhibited 138 varieties of roses, 70 varieties of dahlias, and 52 varieties of phloxes!!! In fruits, Western New-York can beat the world, either in quantity or quality; and all that need be said of this exhibition is, that it represents better than at any previous show, the horticultural skill and taste of Rochester and its vicinity. The nurserymen were of course the largest exhibitors, although many private gentlemen and farmers showed excellent collections. For instance, N. & E. S. Hayward of Brighton, showed 40 varieties of apples, and James Upton of Greece, 30 varieties. Mr. Salter, the gardener to J. F. Bush, 40 varieties of pears, 20 of apples and 6 of grapes. Seolah Matthews, Esq., a large and excellent collection of pears, flowers, &c. In pears and apples, the exhibition at Philadelphia is not to be compared with this one, either in number or quality. Pears this season are generally smaller than usual, but it is not the case with the specimens exhibited. There was but one dish of peaches shown. They were Crawford's Early, and superior specimens, grown by J. Richards, Brighton, on a bough that accidentally was covered with snow during the winter.

P. BARRY, Esq., late editor of the *Horticulturist*, was called out and made a few extempore but appropriate remarks on the rise and progress of horticulture in Western New-York, and exhorted the members to be prepared for the great American Pomological Society, which is to meet next year in this city. The attendance was unusually large, and the occasion one of great interest. H.

Rape-Cake—What is it?

In the *Country Gentleman* of the 30th ultimo, you give a report of certain experiments instituted by Mr. PAINE of Surrey, England, wherein it is assumed that rape-cake is a *carbonaceous manure*;—a mistake which could only have been made by a person singularly ignorant of chemical science.

The same mistake was made by Mr. LAWES in his Report of the Rothamsted Experiments; and yet you seem, inadvertently, to have overlooked this blunder of Mr. LAWES in your observations on the experiments of Mr. PAINE.

Rape-cake is not a carbonaceous, but a highly *nitrogenous manure*,—valuable, when its nitrogen is converted into ammonia, as a *solvent* of the mineral phosphates by making them available as plant-food, and answering as LIEBIG has irrefragably demonstrated, no other purpose. In his "Relations of Chemistry to Agriculture," in a note at the foot of page 60, occurs this language:

"In many of Mr. Lawes' experiments, he has added rape-cake to his mixtures, in order "to supply a certain quantity of *carbonaceous substance*, in which both corn and straw so much abound." For this purpose he could hardly have selected a *worse material* for rape-cake is one of the most highly *nitrogenous manures*, and is also rich in mineral matters, (phosphates.) According to Way, it contains 5½ per cent of *nitrogen*, and 8 per cent of ashes. As concerns nitrogen, 100 parts of rape-cake are equivalent to about 62 per cent of *good guano*. The action of rape-cake is characterized throughout by Mr. Lawes, as that of a manure rich in *carbon*."

The same mistake, I have seen repeated time after time, notwithstanding repeated contradictions, in the agricultural papers;—giving therefore some appearance of truth to the observation of a celebrated Satirist, that it is easier to get men to believe a thousand old falsehoods than to accept one new truth, and that a falsehood once established among the prejudices is more difficult to dislodge, than it is to get men to abandon truths of familiar and life-long acquaintance. Let us hope that this one, at least, has received its final *quietus*. H. A. C. S. *Blaurelville, N. Y.*

Rape-cake differs somewhat in composition, but an average sample contains say 12 per cent. water, 5 per cent. nitrogen, and 8 per cent. ashes: the remaining 75 per cent., consisting of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, it is usual to designate as carbonaceous matter. That is to say, leaving out the water, *eighty seven per cent. of rape cake is carbonaceous matter*. Nevertheless, rape-cake may be considered a nitrogenous substance. Even Mr. LAWES is in the habit of designating oilcake, which is nearly identical in composition, as a "highly nitrogenous food," and under certain circumstances he would unquestionably speak of rape-cake as a nitrogenous manure. In fact, if our correspondent will examine what he is pleased to term "Mr. LAWES' Report of the Rothamsted Experiment," he will find the fact that rape cake is a nitrogenous substance frequently alluded to. We have heard both Mr. LAWES and Dr. GILBERT regret that rape cake was so nitrogenous and that it was difficult to get a

manure containing little or no nitrogen and a large quantity of *available carbonaceous matter*. On some of their plots, both in the wheat and turnip experimental fields, Mr. LAWES has used large quantities of ground rice, as the most carbonaceous manure that could be found, but even this our hypercritical friend might term a *nitrogenous manure*, and quote LIEBIG to prove it. Will H. A. C. S. tell us what manure Mr. LAWES could use that is not nitrogenous? He has used oil, but unless chemically pure, even this contains nitrogen. He might dress sown plots with 10 cwt. of loaf sugar per acre, or with a ton of rectified whisky!! but there are some obvious objections to such a course.

We freely admit that under ordinary circumstances, to speak of rape cake as a carbonaceous manure, or to attribute its whole effect on crops to the carbon, oxygen and hydrogen it contains, would be erroneous. None know this better than Mr. LAWES and Dr. GILBERT, and were not our correspondent ignorant of these gentlemen's writings, he would have escaped the error of supposing otherwise. Mr. LAWES speaks of rape cake as a carbonaceous manure under the following circumstances. He dressed one plot of land with sulphate and muriate of ammonia, another with superphosphate of lime, another with potash, another with soda, another with magnesia, another with sulphate of lime, silicate of potash, magnesian limestone, &c. &c.; some, with all of these, and others with two or more in various combinations; others with all the mineral elements of plants, with and without ammonia. These manures contain no carbon. Rape-cake contains a large quantity of carbon. Here are plots dressed with the elements found in rape-cake, except its carbonates, and, by the side of them plots dressed with rape-cake itself. These plots manured with rape-cake, in the turnip experiments, gave a larger crop than the plots which received the other manures, and Mr. LAWES attributes the increase to the carbon of the rape-cake. Is he in error here? To what else can be attribute it? Under such circumstances, is it a "blunder" to speak of rape-cake as a carbonaceous manure when comparing it with sulphate and muriate of ammonia and other manures which contain no carbon?

MILK CLEAN.—In some careful experiments made by Dr. ANDERSON, the quantity of cream obtained from the first drawn cup of milk was in every case much smaller than the last drawn; and those between afforded less or more as they were nearer the beginning or the end. The quantity of the cream obtained from the last drawn cup from some cows, exceeded that from the first in the proportion of sixteen to one. In others the proportion was not so great. "Probably," says Dr. ANDERSON, "on an average of a great many cows, it might be found to run as ten or twelve to one." The difference in the quality of the cream was also much greater than the difference in quantity. From this it appears, that the person who by bad milking of his cows, loses but half a pint of his milk, loses in fact about as much cream as would be afforded by six or eight pints at the beginning, and loses, besides, that "part of the cream which alone can give richness and high flavor to his butter."

Manure:—Demand and Supply—Fish as a Fertilizer.

The demand for artificial and concentrated manures has been steadily on the increase for many years past, both in Great Britain and in this country. In Great Britain the demand so far exceeds the supply that prices have in several cases, advanced considerably, or up to the extreme limits at which the use of the fertilizing articles could be made remunerative.

This fact of the steadily increasing demand for concentrated or commercial fertilizers, renders it highly probable that the demand will go on increasing, and that, if the supply can only be kept good, there may be twenty, thirty, fifty or even a hundred fold as many acres treated therewith, in a few years hence as there is now. The probability of such an increased demand, makes the subject of sources of supply one of no small importance. For obviously, if the greater part of the commercial fertilizers are now to be had only at such prices as to make their use little more than barely remunerative, then the employment of them cannot be extended without the discovery of some fresh sources of supply. The subject of new sources of supply is also important inasmuch as a reduction in price is the usual consequence when the supply is greater than the demand. Were fertilizing materials to be had in greater abundance, and consequently at lower rates, many farms which are now undergoing a process of deterioration from the large amount of grain, milk, cheese, butter and animals carried off to city markets without any suitable returns, might have this deteriorating process put a stop to by a resort to such fertilizers as a more abundant supply had rendered cheaper and more accessible. Many farms are being exhausted, much to the grief and mortification of their owners, just because fertilizers cannot be had at prices which would justify their use, to restore or increase the waning fertility of the fields.

One of the greatest *wants* of the agricultural public is, therefore, such an increased supply of manurial substances as would permit of their being had at prices which would make it certain that the use of them would pay and pay well.'

This want is beginning to be felt on both sides of the Atlantic. Prof. WAY, consulting chemist to the R. A. S. of England, has lately directed the attention of the Society and of the public to the subject of the use of Fish as a Manure. Fish being an abundant source of supply, both of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizing materials, and this source being almost unlimited, we cannot but hope that all the obstacles which may at present stand in the way of obtaining manure from this source in sufficient abundance, and at a moderate price, will soon give way before the enterprise, industry and scientific skill of man.

Fish and fish refuse, in their natural state, have long been used as a manure, and they have been so highly valued as to be moved by wagon even as far as 25 miles inland from the sea coast. The use of fish, however, in its natural state, must necessarily be confined to a comparatively short distance from the place

where it is caught. It seems unquestionable that putting fish refuse, and even fish unfit for food, into a concentrated and commercial form, would abundantly reward the enterprise of any who should successfully accomplish this problem. It has already, to some extent, been accomplished in France, where an article is produced from the refuse of the sardine fisheries, which has been pronounced equal to the best Peruvian Guano.

According to Prof. Way, a great part of the fertilizing property of fish is owing to the nitrogenous elements contained in the meat. This is of similar composition to flesh, dried blood, woolen rags, &c., of which the value as manure is generally well known. Another source of the fertilizing power of fish lies in the oil. Mackerel are peculiarly rich in this ingredient, some having been found to contain over 24 per cent. of oil, or about one-fourth of their entire weight. But though none have been found to yield so large a proportion as this, most fishes contain more oil than woolen rags or rape-cake, which are powerful manures, and which owe part of their power to the oil contained in them. The other main ingredient in fish is the ash or mineral matter. The lobster and mackerel have been found to contain about 5 per cent. of phosphate of lime in the dried state.

Whatever may be the value or the fate of these hints, we think every attempt to increase the supply of manures should meet with encouragement. Without this it seems certain that while the price of all presently used fertilizers will go up, the fertility of all fields fully cropped, will as certainly go down. *OBSERVER.*

Artificial Manures for Oats.

The *Southern Farmer* of the 8th inst. contains the Report of the Superintendent of the Model Farm of the Virginian and North Carolina Union Ag. Society, from which we extract the following results of some experiments on oats with various manures.

200 lbs. Peruvian guano gave 2240 lbs. of oats per acre, say 70 bushels.

250 lbs. of De Burg's Superphosphate of lime gave 1712 lbs., say 53½ bushels.

277 lbs. bonedust gave 1676 lbs., say 52½ bushels.

An acre without any manure gave 1140 lbs., say 35½ bushels.

On another portion of the field, which contained 30 acres, where the soil was of "a slightly lighter texture," 100 lbs. of Peruvian guano gave 1672 lbs. per acre, say 52 bushels.

183 lbs. of Chilian guano gave 800 lbs. say 25 bushels.

100 lbs. of Mexican guano gave 1225 lbs., say 38½ bushels.

There are other experiments given, but they are not strictly comparative. We have no doubt the experiments were made with great care, and are entitled to confidence. The "Chilian guano" was used under the impression that it was the genuine article, but it turned out to be that manufactured by Mr. MAPES, out of Mexican guano, sugar scum, plaster, salt, &c. Our readers can judge of its value from the above experiments.

Native Grapes—Inquiries.

Will you please inform me on what authority it was stated in the Co. Gentleman for Nov. 30, 1854, that the grape found in Long's Expedition, proved worthless? In answer to a communication of mine in the N. E. Farmer, Mr. R. CARR of Philadelphia, stated in the same paper, that he had vines growing from the seed brought by the officers of the expedition, but they had not then produced fruit.

Has the Summer Grape of the southern and middle states (*Vitis estivalis* of Bot.) been cultivated, and with what success?

Is there not an undescribed species or variety of grapes, growing in the western and southern states, (called in Flint's History and Geography of the S. and W. States, the "Pine Woods' Grape,") of considerable excellence, and may there not be various kinds of different degrees of excellence, as it seems pretty certain that grapes similar to or identical with the Catawba are reported to have been found in various places?

I am strongly inclined to believe, with Mr. W. R. PRINCE, (judging from the character, foliage, &c.) that the Bland is a native, of a different species or variety from the common Bullet Grape, (*Vitis labrusca*)

I have a wild grape, procured in this vicinity, in size between the common Bullet and Frost grapes, which is of considerable excellence, probably somewhat like the Clinton, and they are not very uncommon on high lands, of various qualities; and I have found, on examination of the wild grapes of the low grounds, a great variety of qualities, and many of them are cultivated in this region.

Are we not too prone, in the search after novelties, and the value set on the "dear-bought and far-brought," to under value and neglect the fruits of our own region, and are not the books on Pomology often so far removed from the practical, that they recommend fruits of much less excellence, than many that have not been "introduced to notice," as it is termed? Cole says that hundreds and even thousands of apples may be found in Maine, superior to many that are recommended in Fruit books.

Do not the leaders in fruit-growing, generally attach too much importance to flavor, in comparison with other qualities that render fruits saleable, and which would render their production more easy and common? SHELDON MOORE. *Kensington, Ct.*, July 25.

The above inquiries have been unintentionally delayed, the communication having been mislaid. We are able to answer but part of them.

We received our information relative to the Rocky-mountain grape, from a gentleman of much general intelligence residing near Philadelphia, and who had tasted it—and not from personal knowledge. The Bland grape does not appear to be very nearly allied to the *Vitis labrusca*. Speaking of the former, Nuttall remarked in 1818, "There is a variety of one of the native species, cultivated under the name of *Bland's Grape* (an hybrid?) no way, in my opinion, inferior to some of the best European grapes." This variety does not ripen well north of about 40°, except with unusual exposure. On the banks of Cayuga lake, where it had a *double sun*, (one by reflection from the water) it has often succeeded well. The same remark will apply in less degree to the Catawba. Last summer, so unusually dry and warm, ripened the Catawba near Cayuga lake so perfectly, that some specimens exhibited great excellence, and were pronounced by a distinguished fruit raiser, as the best grapes he ever tasted.

There may be wild native sorts well worthy of cul-

tivation and trial; but our own observations and experience only confirm the obvious fact, that travellers and explorers, who are hungry for fruit, and who mostly get nothing but the sourest and most austere specimens, are very poor judges for the time being, appetite often imparting a very fine flavor to what would otherwise be absolutely detestable. The only reliable test is cultivation and tasting side by side with our most delicious sorts.

Pomologists and "leaders in fruit-growing," who justly deserve their name and position, are those who try thoroughly and compare carefully every thing promising to be valuable to be found, and consequently are able to decide with a full understanding of their subject. We do not see how such knowledge and experience can lead them astray. Fruits which are recorded as most valuable in "Books on Pomology," are not simply those which the writer happens to approve, but which have received a general vote by the fruit raising community. There are thousands of tolerably good undescribed sorts of the apple all through the country, which are *almost* worthy of cultivation, and these are no doubt such as Cole alluded to.

Portable Steam Engines.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, Sept. 12th, 1855.

MR. LUTHER TUCKER—The Sept. No. of the Cultivator did not reach me until to-day. The communication of Mr. E. POOR, Coburg, C. W., has elicited a note from Mr. GURDON EVANS, Eaton, N. Y., accompanied by a cut of a portable steam engine, made by Messrs. A. M. Wood & Co. of Eaton. These different correspondents deserve the thanks of your numerous subscribers, as steam is no doubt destined to do a vast amount of work now performed by horses, on farms, &c. The engine figured is a very compact, neat and creditable article to the manufacturers.

For the benefit of your subscribers who reside in states west of New-York, permit me to say that Messrs. H. & F. BLANDY of this city, manufacture and offer for sale portable engines, from 3 to 12 horse power. Their construction of course differs from the engine of Messrs. Woods, but are equally efficient and economical, and so far as I can judge, still less complex. The smallest is 3 horse power, with three flues, price \$250, ready for the band. The 12 horse engine has the same compact form, all the working parts being attached to the boiler, which contains 45 flues 2 inch. and has power enough to drive a 72 inch circular saw, for which purpose it is more especially adapted, though it can be applied to any purpose. The price of this is \$850.

They have in preparation cuts representing their arrangement of working parts, one of which they request me to say, will be forwarded for insertion in your advertising department, as soon as completed.

Any of your readers desiring further information, will doubtless get it promptly by addressing them.

All the manufacturers of portable engines are public benefactors, and deserve the thanks of those who will find it to their interest to use these useful machines, which, in themselves, resemble Mr. Barnum's elephant in morality and power. F. C. McELROY.

Fruit Growers' Society of Western New-York.

The first annual exhibition of this Society was held at Buffalo on the 13th and 14th of the present month. Members were in attendance from a considerable number of the twenty-three counties embraced within its limits, and a rich and select collection of fruits, many of them new and rare, were exhibited on the tables. Several competent persons gave it as their opinion that for extent and variety, this exhibition has never before been equalled in the state. Among them we observed 90 varieties of pears from MANLEY & MASON; and about 60 from LEWIS EATON, both of Buffalo; 160 varieties pears, 80 of apples and 27 of plums, from ELLWANGER & BARRY; 40 of pears from FROST & Co; 47 of apples and 27 of pears from HOOKER, FARLEY & Co; 74 of pears and 30 of apples, from H. E. HOOKER & Co., all of Rochester; 80 varieties of pears from W. P. TOWNSEND of Lockport; 33 from H. P. NORTON of Brookport; 68 from PENFIELD & BURRELL of Lockport; besides other collections of apples, pears, plums, and grapes, from many contributors, among which we observed those of L. F. ALLEN of Black Rock, AUSTIN PINNEY of Clarkson, LOOMIS & WHITMAN, of Byron, W. R. COPPOCK of Buffalo, R. P. WARREN, of Alabama, (N. Y.) and A. HUIDEKOPER of Meadville, Pa. There was also one or more collections from Canada. In giving the numbers merely of each collection, we do not do justice to their merits, as nearly all were distinguished for the new and rare sorts which they largely contained.

The following very imperfect report of some of the facts stated during the discussions, may be acceptable to our readers.

FIRE BLIGHT IN THE PEAR.

L. F. ALLEN stated that he had read a wheelbarrow load of books on the subject, and had learned nothing. The disease had affected a dozen trees in his orchard, all on one circumscribed spot of ground, of only one eighth of an acre, and he ascribed it to electrical influence in the atmosphere.

J. J. THOMAS remarked that without attempting to assign a cause, he had in nearly every case succeeded in arresting it by promptly cutting off all affected parts, at some distance below any appearance of disease. In some instances it was necessary to repeat this till large portions of the tree were cut away, but this was better than to lose all, or to leave unsightly dead branches remaining.

W. P. TOWNSEND of Lockport, stated that he had a row of trees consisting of Belle Lucrative and Glout Morceau, and the blight attacked the trees of the latter and left the former, thus skipping over the Belle Lucrative, and attacking the Glout Morceau. Other rows had lost two thirds of Passe Colmar, while Beurre Diel and Oswego Beurre had escaped. A few only of the Louise Bonne of Jersey had been affected. He has observed that such weather as produces rust in wheat, causes blight in the pear, namely a damp, close, hot air. He had not observed any indication of its contagious character.

W. R. COPPOCK had observed in his own orchard that the Glout Morceau had escaped, while Bartlett, Vicar of Winkfield and other sorts had been badly affected. He did not regard it as contagious.

J. B. EATON stated that he had observed no pear more affected than Glout Morceau, with the exception of Colmar d'Aremberg; and he had found a decided

advantage in amputating the affected limbs, the disease evidently extending downwards.

H. E. HOOKER, of Rochester, had seen strong proof of its contagious character, in attacking young trees in the nursery rows, by its extending from one tree to another, and thus sweeping clean through the whole row. Glout Morceau and Vicar of Winkfield were particularly affected, and he had found much advantage in cutting away the affected parts, *immediately*, and at some distance below the affected part.

P. BARRY of Rochester, had not the present year, out of an orchard of 4 or 5000 specimen trees of different sorts, lost a single tree of the Winkfield, while one or two Belle Lucrative, and four or five of Glout Morceau had been injured. He stated as a proof of its mysterious character, that some years ago it had never appeared at Lockport, and that place had been pointed out as an excellent locality for planting a pear orchard, yet since then some skillful cultivators had become quite discouraged by the extent and virulence of the disease there.

At a subsequent portion of the session, several members, in compliance with the request of the society, handed in lists of those varieties with which they had had experience, placing those first that are most liable to blight, and such last as are least so, so far as their observations have extended. The following lists were presented, exhibiting a considerable degree of uniformity in the sorts most affected, although some of the members questioned whether one variety was more liable than others.

By H. E. HOOKER, Rochester. Madeleine, Passe Colmar, Summer Bell, Glout Morceau, Swan's Orange, Vicar of Winkfield, Bartlett, Stevens' Genesee, Belle Lucrative, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Beurre Diel, Easter Beurre, Winter Nelis, Sheldon, White Doyenné, Seckel.

By C. L. HOAG, Lockport. Bartlett, Stevens' Genesee, Madeleine, Julianne, Dix, Dunmore, Seckel, Virgilio.

By ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester. In the nursery row, Glout Morceau and Vicar of Winkfield, blight the worst.

By C. H. HOOKER, Rochester. Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, Swan's Orange, Madeleine.

By A. PINNEY, Clarkson. Onondaga, Madeleine, Glout Morceau, Stevens' Genesee.

By J. B. EATON, Buffalo. Colmar d'Aremberg, Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, Seckel, Stevens' Genesee, Bartlett, Duchesse d'Angouleme.

By J. J. THOMAS, Macedon. Madeleine, Passe Colmar, Bartlett, Stevens' Genesee, Vicar of Winkfield, Glout Morceau. The preceding nearly equally liable, but the first most so. Least subject to blight, Seckel.

By A. LOOMIS, Byron. Van Mons' Leon le Clerc, Vicar of Winkfield, Madeleine, Bartlett.

By T. C. MAXWELL. Glout Morceau, Le Care, (Winkfield,) in the nursery row. Madeleine in the orchard.

CULTIVATION OF NURSERY TREES AFTER TRANSPLANTING.

P. BARRY, general chairman of the Fruit Committees in the several counties, stated it as his opinion, derived from the returns made him, that there are *four thousand* acres of nursery embraced within the 23 counties covered by the Society. At 10,000 trees per acre, this would give 40 million trees; one fourth of which yearly, would be 10 million trees annually set out. An interesting inquiry immediately arises, What portion of these 10 millions reach successful bearing? This excited a very interesting discussion on cultivation, and many valuable facts were stated, showing the importance of good after culture to transplanted trees. P. Barry stated that a large portion of the finest varieties were set out in villages and by those who usually devoted the most care to their trees, yet even among these there were but few who gave them sufficient attention, and who did not lose many by neglect. Others

confirmed this opinion, and it was generally admitted that but a small portion of the trees purchased and set out ever reached a thrifty bearing condition, in consequence of neglected cultivation.

HOUSE-RIPENING PEARS.

Facts were stated by several members corroborating the general opinion among intelligent cultivators, on the importance of ripening most varieties of the pear after gathering. AUSTIN PINNEY of Clarkson, exhibited a dish of finely ripened Bartlett pears, all of them remarkable for a very brilliant red cheek. He remarked that when gathered, the red color of those specimens was scarcely perceptible, and that it was mainly owing to maturing them in the dark. This was confirmed by others who had observed similar results. P. BARRY has found the Bartlett, even when gathered before fully grown, to ripen well in the dark, and to acquire a flavor fully equal to that attained by specimen gathered later. He had found shallow boxes, containing not more than three layers of the fruit very convenient for this purpose. The temperature should be 56° to 60°, for securing the best quality—if warmer, they would mature sooner, but at the expense of flavor. He regarded this subject as one of great importance, inasmuch as the flavor of *winter* pears depends still more upon the ripening process—he had seen single specimens of the Vicar of Winkfield, of very poor quality, sell in January in New-York city for 25 cents each; and a great market was yet to be opened for winter pears of the best quality. H. E. HOOKER had found that caution was needed, that the fruit does not receive a taint from the wood of the box or drawer, in such close confinement, and that open shelves would be better without this care.

THE CURCULIO.

Several members had succeeded in raising good crops by pursuing the practice of confining swine and poultry under the trees—some by the confinement of poultry alone—care being taken that the animals were sufficiently numerous to pick up all the fallen fruit. P. BARRY stated that he had fully succeeded by employing a man to pass frequently under the trees, and sweep up from the smooth cultivated ground under the trees, all the fallen fruit. This is only a modification of the remedy by enclosing animals. In answer to an inquiry relative to the locomotive habits of these animals, it was stated that they had frequently been seen flying horizontally from one tree to another, and starting on the wing from the white sheets on which they have been jarred, in warm weather; and H. E. HOOKER of Rochester and J. J. THOMAS of Macdon, both remarked that they had planted stone fruit a fourth of a mile or more from any other fruit trees, and the first season of bearing all had been destroyed. Nevertheless it was the opinion of all that they usually confined their attacks to the tree where the eggs have been previously laid, as the efficiency of the swine and poultry remedy, sufficiently proves.

The society agreed to hold its annual meeting next winter at Rochester.

SALE OF HEREFORD CATTLE.—At a sale of stock belonging to Mr. Dowley of Brattleborough, Vt., on the 5th inst. the Herefords brought the following prices: Imported bull "Cronkhill," \$400, purchased by David Goodale of Brattleborough—imported cow "Mole," to same gentleman, \$155—a yearling bull, to Mr. Burroughs, Vernon, Vt., \$137.50—Hon. John Brooks, of Princeton, Mass., was the purchaser of the imported Hereford cow "Milton" and her heifer calf "Cora," at \$160 and \$130 each. Col. Lee, of Templeton, Mass., obtained the Hereford bull calf "Hero," at \$180. A half-blood Hereford heifer, seventeen months old, brought \$120, and a half-blood bull calf and a half-blood heifer calf, \$45 each.

Wintering Sweet Potatoes.

In one of your papers the last season I noticed instructions to *keep sweet potatoes*, and though your correspondent writes from Alabama, I think he omits one very important item, and one we here in this more southern region deem *indispensable*—that is, to *ventilate* them.

We here dig the *first day after a frost*, to prevent the effect of the frost on the vines descending to the roots, which effects the taste of the potatoes and causes them to rot the next day, or even on the same day; they are thrown into heaps, and covered up for the season—selecting a dry spot, where the water will run off when it rains, and generally digging a small trench around to insure it. The first thing then to be done, is to place a pipe or chimney, made square, say from 6 to 8 inches, in the centre of the heap, with auger holes bored through the sides from the bottom to the top. Around this pipe, heap your pile; when completed to the height of the pipe, or within a few inches place a few vines, some straw or hay, on the potatoes—then lay on boards, and then throw in the dirt sufficient to protect them, leaving the top open to give vent to the moisture that evaporates from the heap—the sweating they necessarily go through. A shelter sufficient to protect the heaps from the rains, should always be placed over them. In this way, I have for twenty years always kept sweet Potatoes, and never lose them; nor do my neighbors ever lose them, if they have been dug before the frosts have injured them. The best and most productive variety to cultivate here in this region, 33° 20', we find to be the large *Red Spanish*. A. H. DAVIES. *Columbia, Ark.*

Cleaning and Planting Apple Seed.

MESSRS. EDITORS—If you will inform me through the Co. Gent. how to free apple seed from the pomace you will confer a favor.

Please state the proper method of applying guano to seed-bed and nursery ground, and how rich the soil will need to be, to obtain the *greatest* growth in each case. The soil is a strong clayey loam, with considerable sand and muck. It is naturally quite wet. J. L.

Mix the pomace with water and stir it, and the seed will fall to the bottom—rake off the pomace and water, and repeat the operation till clean seeds are left. The best way is to have two large boxes, one within the other, the inner one with a sieve nailed on the bottom, coarse enough to let the seeds drop through, and standing above the bottom of the other on blocks. Put the pomace into the inner box, and pour water into the outer; the water finds its way among the pomace, which being stirred, allows the seed to drop through into the clear water below. By this means, seed can be cleaned much faster than by the first mentioned process.

Guano is best applied by first making it into a compost with many times its bulk of loam, turf, peat, &c., or either of them—and then applying like any other manure—making the soil *deep*, and it must have a dry subsoil. Apple seedlings, to grow vigorously, should have a soil as rich as the *richest garden soil*, such as we use for the most luxuriantly growing vegetables.

The Ohio State Fair.

The most ardent friends of the agriculture of Ohio could hardly have been disappointed in the Exhibition at Columbus last week. The people of that commonwealth are just beginning to become generally aware of the existence and objects of the State Society, and this year's list of entries is accordingly somewhat larger than that of any former show. The weather unfortunately prevented a corresponding increase in receipts and attendance. Tuesday afternoon and evening, it rained almost incessantly; Wednesday the skies were heavy, and Thursday, until noon, a misty drizzle was constantly falling. At the present writing, Friday morning, the same continual dropping goes on.

The grounds were situated on the farm of Mr. SULLIVAN about a mile west of the city. The enclosure was lined by stalls and pens throughout nearly its whole circumference. The track for trying horses would have been very good had not the rain made it somewhat heavy. The show of Stock was very fine—that of horses being both large and excellent; that of cattle including some of the best short-horns of the Ohio importations, some good Devons, and a few Herefords; the sheep, though hardly what might have been expected from a state so largely devoted to wool-growing, still creditable even to Ohio, and the Swine excellent in quality and fair in numbers. Fruits were exceedingly fine, the mechanics of the state were well represented, implements were shown in unusual numbers and variety, as we were told, for Ohio, and there was no department, perhaps, wanting in something to render it attractive. We noticed in attendance many of the stock and fruit men of the state, and several from beyond its borders.

If we take the Fruit and Floral tents first in our course, we shall very likely notice Drs. WARDER of Cincinnati and KENNICOTT of Illinois, in animated consultation, Messrs. ERNST, ELLIOT and ELLWANGER looking about for subjects of discussion at the evening meetings, or the two latter superintending their own large collections; and several other noted pomologists examining the long and well-laden tables. We now admire the luscious appearance and select varieties of the Apples and Peaches shown by CHARLES CAREY, Esq., of Kellog's Island—which is, by all accounts, the very Paradise of Fruit growers; or perhaps taste Mr. THOMPSON's new "Delaware" grape, which is said to be a variety of considerable promise; or here make a note of the beautiful samples of 88 different varieties of Apples and 45 of Pears from the orchards of Mr. T. V. PETICOLAS of Mt. Carmel; or there wonder at Mr. ELLIOTT's 147 kinds of Pears and 96 of Apples only outdone by the 160 sorts of the former and 104 of the latter, exhibited by the omnipresent firm of ELLWANGER & BARRY. Mr. Wood's show of fruit from Belmont co., and Mr. F. G. CAREY's excellent Apples and Quinces did not escape us among other fine lots.

Of Vegetables the show is large and good—we are glad to see them not passed by among other more showy, but not more important matters. We have not room for details of these, nor of Bouquets and Greenhouse plants, which latter however would not be very long. An appropriate and well executed center-piece in Floral Hall, combined specimens of nearly every kind of grain and esculent grown, giving very properly the greatest predominance to Indian Corn, and was designed by M. J. KERN of Cincinnati. There was some cheese from only two or three dairies, a few samples of

Flour, and here and there specimens of various other farm and household products

We may say, in passing, that the show of Poultry was large enough to attract many who wanted an introduction to the famous Shanghai aristocracy with its branches; that the buildings devoted to the fine arts, textile fabrics, embroideries, &c., were well filled with exhibitors, and constantly crowded with examiners, but we were too much occupied to do more than glance at these.

We come now to the Stock Department, to which far more time than was at our disposal, could have been most advantageously devoted.

Class A, representing CATTLE, contained the Durhams in the largest numbers. Among the chief exhibitors of these were HARNESS RENNICK, Esq., of Darbyville, who had seventeen head including "Thornberry," a fine 3 year old, a beautiful lot of young stock of his get, and one of the best heifers on the grounds, 18 months old, not from him—G. W. GREGGS, Esq., of Circleville, who showed eleven head—C. PONTIUS, of Groveport, with seven—W. A. & R. G. DUNN from Madison Co. with the same number, and a very large well made Bull, "Colonel," belonging to J. G. W. A. & R. G. DUNN—JACOB PIERCE from South Charleston, Clark Co. with an excellent lot numbering eleven, and including the imported Bull "Alderman," 6 years old, and the cow "Roman 13th," 7 years—both, as well as his young stock, animals of merit—C. M. CLARK & Co. with two good specimens from the Clark Co. importation—the Bull "Lord Eglinton," imported and exhibited by WILSON & SEARIGHT—S. A. BUSHNELL of Hartford with a fair lot—"Cassius" belonging to S. PYLE from Clinton Co. and three head from the same district shown by H. H. HAWKINS. Among other exhibitors were F. W. Rennick, P. W. Taylor of Franklin Co., E. Urton of Sligo, D. W. McMillan of Oak Hill, R. G. Corwin of Warren Co. and Ethan Alling of Pittsburgh. The numbers of Short-horns were so large that we shall not attempt to criticize them individually. They are all larger, heavier, not so fine, and hardly as compact as our New York importations of this breed.

The Devons, numbered 30 head. Among them we particularly noticed a yearling bull of great promise, owned by JOSEPH HAWKINS of Summit Co. The first premium cow both last year and this, belonging to E. MATCHEM from Loraine Co.—the imported "Duke of Devon," 6 years old, of Mr. C. A. ELV of Elyria, who also exhibited "Governor," a superior bull calf 4½ months old, and other good young stock—"Prince Albert 2nd" belonging to DANIEL G. BARKER of Huron Co., which took the first prize in his class, and a good heifer calf and yearlings shown by the same gentleman—and the bulls of Messrs. M. WALTERS and N. W. SMITH. The only Herefords exhibited, unless we are mistaken, were those of Messrs. THOS. ASTON of Elyria and JOHN HUMPHREYS, of —. Mr. A.'s imported 4 year old bull took the 1st premium and was a very fair specimen. There were no Ayrshires on the grounds.

We missed the trial of working oxen, if any took place. A good pair of 4 year old Durhams were shown by T. P. Miller, of West Liberty. We had notes of others but cannot now find them.

Class B., HORSES, were out in very large numbers, and manifested an unexpected degree of excellence. We found more difficulty, as usual, in obtaining the requisite information in regard to them, than on any other head. Old "Monarch," now in his twenty-second year, was exhibited by Isaac Light of Fairfield Co., who recently purchased him of L. G. Morris, Esq. of our State. "Gray Eagle," another fast horse of times that are past, and now, we think twenty years old, was shown by Mr. Pine of Kentucky. C. B. Shepherd of Butler Co. showed "Cadmus," the sire we were told of "Pocahontas," the great pacing mare, and himself a fine horse. The Washington Co. stock Co. exhibited the "Walker Cadmus," but we did not see

anything more of him than the outside of his stall door. The Butter Co. company showed two horses, "Victor" and "Grey Hilander," of great beauty, and especially the latter, of great size, weight, compactness and strength. It was difficult to say which to prefer. The former was rather more to our taste, though several gave the latter their choice. Quite a number of Morgan horses were on hand; among these Blake and Williams of Franklin Co., with "Green Mountain Morgan," a beautiful and able animal. We have the names of various others—both horses and their exhibitors, of less note, but will not give them, as an incomplete list could convey no just idea of the numbers present. They seemed to form the most attractive part of the show.

We come next to the *Jacks and Mules*, of which there was a good representation. M. L. Sullivant, Esq., Columbus, exhibited three 2 years Jacks of more than ordinary merit, and a fine jennet—W. M. H. Polk, of Sabina, a yearling Jack which took the first prize, a good jennet 5 years old, and a well matched and showy pair of young mules of 15 months. Among other exhibitors were Messrs. M. E. Pierce of South Charleston with a beautiful pair of mules and several single,—H. S. Manon of Licking Co. with a 2 year old Jack,—S. S. Hunter, Columbus, with 3 head of mules,—S. A. Bushnell of Hartford with a couple of good young jennets, and L. Cleggert of Green Co., with a 3 year old Jack.

Class C. was the department of *SHEEP*. Here we found our friend W. H. Ladd of Richmond, with his Silesian Merinos, 11 Ewes and 3 Bucks. Among others having the same breed, were Mr. Daniel Kimball of Rutland, Vt., who also exhibited a number of very fine French and Spanish, and Karr and Star of Carey, with a good Silesian Buck, and some Saxons. H. S. Manon of Hebron, showed 2 "Atwood" Spanish Merino Bucks, one a five, the other a three year old, two pens Ewes, of the same breed out of Wells and Dickinson's Merino ewes and a pen of Saxons—Bachelor and Howe, of Coshocton, pen each of Bucks and Ewes of the "Atwood" stock—T. S. and J. Humerickhouse, two 2 year old Bucks of the same and a lot of yearlings—J. Stoolfire, Hebron, three pens of Spanish—A. L. Birmingham, of Cornwall, Vt., Joseph Mosher of Mt. Gilford, several pens of French. Among others were Pollock and Barrick of Licking Co., and Jno. M. Fadden of Harrison Co., with Saxons. The principal exhibitors of *South Downs* were S. A. Bushnell, and S. Towns of Ridgeville. John Chamberlain of Avon, M. L. Sullivant of Columbus and R. W. Taylor of Hibernia, were among the owners of Long Wooled sheep present. A few fat sheep were shown, but we saw none of extraordinary merit.

Of *SWINE*, Class D, the Suffolks took the palm. P. Melandy of Mt. Healthy had five pens of these—a fine Boar, a Sow with four pigs, and another excellent Boar of two years. W. B. Goodrich of Westfield, had a fine Sow, "Lizzie," from Wm. Stickney's stock with 12 out of her last litter of 14 pigs—as pretty a sight as we have seen in some time. We understood that she was two years old, and had had 32 pigs within 12 months preceding last June. B. Bassett of Milan, showed a 20 months Boar, who winked at us as we passed with the most intelligent look we have seen in a pig's eye, and 5 fine fat shoats of 3 months. Among others, L. W. Oldham, of Fayette Co. exhibited a boar; but a "Liverpool" Sow, perhaps the very best on the ground, and which attracted a great deal of attention, we are sorry to have lost a minute of the owner's name, and have no means of ascertaining it as we write. She was certainly a beauty.

This finishes the Stock show; which must have been exceedingly gratifying to all concerned, and with that of fruits, formed decidedly the features of the occasion. We will attend to only one or two of the machines and implements before we close.

Among exhibitors from our State, were Messrs. R.

H. Pease, and Emery Brothers of Albany, and Cowing & Co., of Seneca Falls. Among exhibitors of Plows were J. L. Gill of Columbus and G. C. Miller & Co. of Cincinnati. Mills for grinding Corn and Cob, Planters and Drills of every description, straw and stalk cutters "of sorts," especially abounded. Hall, Brown & Co., of Columbus, had a good assortment of Scythes, Axe Handles, &c., &c.

Dickinson & White of Richmond, Ind., showed a new Patent Adjusting Wind Mill, that drew considerable attention and seemed to promise well. We may give cuts and descriptions at an early day. A new Stump Puller from Pennsylvania was simple and effective, and worthy of notice. Boyer and Sawyer showed a new Building Material, or artificial Stone, which certainly looked well, patented by Ambrose Foster.

In the Power Hall, there were several Steam Engines from the Newark Manufacturing Works, Newark, O., which seemed excellently adapted to Farm purposes. There was an Automaton Grain Weigher, in which the Grain descending from above, registered its own weight, and which could be set to stop after any required amount had passed through. It was really a curiosity, was said to require no attendance at all, and to have given satisfaction where brought into use. "Stoddard's Rifting and Shaving Machine" did its work well, and attracted much attention.

Here must end our notes of the Sixth Annual Fair of the Ohio State Society. The attentions of the officers and other gentleman put us under many obligations, and the hospitalities of Columbus, we shall not soon forget. Had it not been for the unfortunate weather, we think we may safely say, that the success of the exhibition would have been unprecedented.

▲ Valuable Paint.

MESSRS. EDITORS—For the information of Mr. PHILIP of Greene Co., and all others who are wishing to obtain a cheap and valuable paint for buildings, I would say take common clay, (the same that our common bricks are made of,) dry, pulverize, and run it through a sieve, and mix with linseed oil. You then have a first rate fire-proof paint, of a delicate drab color. Put it on as thick as practicable.

If any one has doubts with regard to the above, just try it on a small scale—paint a shingle for instance and let it dry. Recollect that it must be mixed thicker than common paints.

The clay, when first dug, will be wet or damp, but will soon dry, spread in the air under a shelter, or, if wanted immediately, it may be dried in a kettle over a fire. When dry it will be in lumps, &c., and can be pulverized by placing an iron kettle a few inches in the ground, containing the clay, and pounding it with the end of a billet of hard wood, 3 inches in diameter, 3 feet long, the lower end to be a little rounded, &c. Then sift it. Any clay will make paint, but the colors may differ, which can easily be ascertained by trying them on a small scale as above indicated. By burning the clay slightly you will get a light red, and the greater the heat you subject it to the brighter or deeper the red. A. B.

NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR.—The first Fair of the New Jersey Agricultural Society was held last week at Camden, and passed off very pleasantly. The show was excellent and the attendance good. We regret to understand, however, that the expenses exceeded the receipts.

Improvement of Sandy Soils.

MR. TUCKER—One of your readers in the "Far West," has lately come into possession of a farm of a sandy soil, which is said by all the neighbors to be very sterile from long continued severe cropping, scanty manuring, and the *skinning* process in all its details. Well aware that he must enrich and improve the soil before he can cultivate it with any satisfaction or any profit;—well aware that he must put something *into* the soil before he can get anything of any value *out of it*, he has been directing much of his attention, of late, to informing himself in respect to the best means of improving the sandy and sterile soil of his new farm. Having heard, read, and inwardly digested quite a considerable amount of "public opinion" on this subject, he thinks that there may be some among your wide circle of readers, who may have made the discovery that their fields of sandy soil are becoming gradually impoverished or yielding very unsatisfactory crops, to whom some of the results to which his researches and reflections have led him, or some of the methods which he proposes to adopt, may be of some interest, or may furnish some hint by which they may be assisted in restoring fertility to their fields or in saving them from further deterioration. For this reason he wishes to have a brief statement laid before your readers of the methods which he intends to adopt, in attempting to improve his fields of sandy soil, and of the principles which have led to their adoption.

At the same time he is very confident that those who have had longer to do with sandy soils, or whose attention has been directed to the subject of their management more intently or for a longer period than his own, must be in possession of many facts and much practical knowledge of which he is at present, perhaps entirely ignorant. He desires, therefore, to have the benefit of any suggestions which any of your readers who have become more thoroughly acquainted with this subject practically may see occasion, or be pleased to make through your columns. He wishes that his proposed methods of operation, and his received opinions, of which he wishes a fair statement to be made in this communication, may be canvassed and criticised with the *utmost freedom*. "More light, more light"—the last wish and the last words of a man of great eminence in the intellectual world—is what he desires for himself and his agricultural brethren, even should the brightness of that increase of light only make more manifest and more mortifying any errors or deficiencies at present existing.

Let it be remembered throughout the whole account of the proposed proceedings that, while operations having amendment of the soil in view will extend over the whole farm as far as means, labor, and manures can be made available, they are, for a year or two, to be concentrated upon a field of 7 or 8 acres, as all the labor which can be hired, and all other means at the owner's command, will be no more than sufficient to reclaim that extent of surface from sorrel and sterility, and get it into a condition to produce even medium crops.

As the soil to be operated upon appears to be entirely destitute of organic matter or vegetable mould, and as the application of barn-yard and other manures to such a soil of almost pure sand, would be almost entirely useless, there being neither clay nor carbonaceous matter to prevent their escape by volatilization or leach-

ing, it has been reckoned of primary importance to make additions of clay or muck or other such retentive material to the soil. According to this theory (is it right or wrong?) the object which is to be *first* aimed at is the addition of clay, muck, charcoal, leaf-mould, and such like matter to the sterile sand. Preparations are already begun for this purpose. By ditching and cleaning out a large marsh several hundred cords of muck will be got out before winter. This will be put into heaps and protected from rains, which, together with freezing and thawing, will, it is hoped, render the muck dry and pulverulent in the spring. Some dry muck from some old ditches has already been secured to be put into a barn cellar, to be used in absorbing the liquids of the stables, and to make into composts with stable manure, hen droppings, and whatever fertilizing material may offer itself. When the muck gets to be dry and pulverulent in the spring it will be carried out upon the field referred to in quantity sufficient to make a coating, when spread, of about 2 inches in thickness. When the whole field shall have got such a coating of muck, the compost referred to and all the barn-yard manure which can be spared will be drawn out and spread as near to the time of plowing as possible. It is hoped that the addition of so much dry muck to the soil, together with that in the compost, will serve to prevent the loss of manure by leaching and volatilization, and to render it retentive of whatever ammonia may reach it in manures, rains, and otherwise.

To render the soil still more retentive it is proposed to purchase a large pit of charcoal, and to apply it, after getting it coarsely powdered, between plowing and harrowing. If plaster can be had at a moderate price (it has been \$8.00 a ton for a year or two,) it is proposed to put on about one bushel to each acre along with about twenty bushels of charcoal, which last can be had at five cents a bushel, and will not cost over ten cents after being reduced to coarse powder.

Such is an outline of the means intended to be used to render the soil more retentive of whatever fertilizing matter may hereafter be applied to it. It is proposed to get out new supplies of muck every year to be used when dry and thoroughly pulverulent, in absorbing liquids about stables and yards, in converting night-soil into poudrette, in making domestic guano, in absorbing slops on washing days, and in composting generally. What is not thus used will be carried out upon the field where the operations commenced, or upon some other field as sterile and as sandy. By the addition of organic matter in this and other forms, from year to year, what is now a light-colored and almost pure sand will, it is hoped, be converted into a dark colored and compact, as well as rich, sandy loam.

Upon the field thus prepared for the reception and retention of fertilizing materials, all the barn-yard manure that can be spared will be carried out. Beginning on one side of the field a strip will be manured *fully* as far as the yard manure will go. Another strip will receive all the domestic guano, poudrette, and composted materials which have been made on the premises. Another strip will be dressed with lime, as far as a few loads, by way of experiment, will go. Another strip will receive all the ashes made on the premises, both leached and unleached. The remainder of the field will be dressed in strips, with superphosphate of lime, and Peruvian guano, if these can be obtained, in our western markets, *genuine* and *UN-PROVED*.

By this mode of dressing the field in strips, each a few rods wide, all home-made fertilizers will be used up *first*; and the crops on the several strips will go some way towards determining the materials by which the soil is likely to be the most benefited in future management.

As to what would be the best crop, for the first season, on the field thus prepared, the owner is undecided, and would like to be advised by some one who has had experience in improving sandy soils. ARATOR.

Exhaustion of the Soil.

There is, on an average, about one fourth of a pound of potash to every one hundred pounds of soil, and about one eighth of a pound of phosphoric acid, and one sixteenth of a pound of sulphuric acid. If the potatoes and the tops are continually removed from the soil, it will soon exhaust the potash; if the wheat and straw are removed, it will soon exhaust the phosphate of lime; if corn and the stalks, it will soon exhaust the sulphuric acid. Unless there is a rotation, or the material that the plant requires, supplied from abroad, your crops will soon run out, though the soil may continue rich for other plants.

An acre of soil twelve inches deep would weigh, say 1,600 tons. According to the above figures, it would contain 8000 lbs. of potash, 4000 lbs. of phosphoric acid, and 2000 lbs. of sulphuric acid. Estimating that potatoes contain 20 per cent. of dry matter, and that 4 per cent. of this is ash, and that half of the ash is potash, we only remove in a crop of 250 bushels, 60 lbs. of potash. Say that the tops contain 20 lbs. more, and we have potash enough in an acre of soil to produce a crop of 250 bushels of potatoes, each year for a century!

A crop of wheat of 30 bushels per acre, contains about 26 lbs. of ash, and half of this say is phosphoric acid. Allowing that the straw, chaff, &c., contain 7 lbs. more, we remove from the soil in a crop of wheat of 30 bushels per acre, 20 lbs. of phosphoric acid. According to the above estimate, then, an acre of soil contains sufficient phosphoric acid to produce annually a crop of wheat and straw of 30 bushels per acre *for two hundred years!*

We will pursue the calculation no farther. The writer of the paragraph quoted above, selected out the crops and elements best suited for his purpose; but it will be seen that even according to his own estimate there is sufficient potash and phosphoric acid in the soil to give the present wicked generation all the potatoes and wheat they may need.

But let us take another view of the subject. No intelligent farmer removes all the potatoes *and tops*, all the wheat, straw and chaff, and all the corn, stalks, &c., from his farm. According to Dr. Salisbury, a crop of corn of 75 bushels per acre removes from the soil 600 lbs. of mineral matter; but the grain contains only 46 lbs. The remaining 554 lbs. is contained in the stalks, leaves, sheaths, husks, tassels, &c., all of which are generally retained on the farm. It follows from this that, when only the grain is sold off the farm, it takes more than 13 crops to remove as much mineral matter from the soil as is contained in the whole of one crop. Again, the ash of the grain contains less than 3 per cent of sulphuric acid, so that the 46 lbs. of ash in 75 bushels of corn contains less than a pound and a half of sulphuric acid, and, thus, if as is estimated, an acre of soil contains 2600 lbs. of sulphuric acid, we have sufficient for an annual crop of 75 bushels per acre for fifteen hundred years!

Intelligent wheat growers seldom sell their straw, or chaff, and frequently consume on the farm nearly as much bran, shorts, &c., as is sent to market with the grain. In the *Natural History of New York*, part V.,

it is stated that a crop of wheat, in Western New-York, of thirty bushel per acre, including straw, chaff, &c., removes from the soil 144 lbs. of mineral matter. Genesee wheat usually yields about 80 per cent of flour. This flour contains only 0.7 per cent of mineral matter, while fine middlings contain 4 per cent. Coarse middlings, 5½; shorts, 8; and bran, 8½ per cent. It follows from this that, out of the 144 lbs. of mineral matter in the crop of wheat, less than 10 lbs. is contained in the flour. The remaining 134 lbs. is found in the straw, chaff, bran, shorts, &c. Even, however, if none of the shorts is returned to the farm, the 30 bushels of grain remove from the soil only 26 lbs. of mineral matter; and it would take more than five crops to remove as much mineral matter as one crop contains. Allowing that half the ash of wheat is phosphoric acid, 30 bushels remove only 13 lbs. from the soil, and if the soil contains 4000 lbs. it will take 307 crops of 30 bushels each to exhaust it.

We commend these facts to the consideration of the writer of the paragraph we have quoted. If his estimates are correct; if the soil contains as much potash, phosphoric acid and sulphur as he states, we need have few fears of waking up some morning to find all the precious elements of crops departed from our soils for ever.

We would just observe that the idea, embodied in the latter part of the paragraph, has no foundation in fact. If a soil is *exhausted* of potash, or of phosphoric acid, it will not "continue rich for other crops." Not a plant that we commonly cultivate, can grow upon soil destitute of *any* of the mineral elements of plants.

Stone Walls, Mice, and Fruit Trees.

HENRY F. FRENCH, of Exeter, N. H. furnishes the *New England Farmer* with an account of the disasters to orchard trees resulting from proximity to stone walls. Some trees, even six inches in diameter were completely girdled by the mice which inhabit the wall; and one row has been replanted many times, and now is not more than half complete, from this same mouse-nibbling cause.

We have for ten years and more, practiced a very easy and simple mode of prevention, which we have before mentioned to our readers, and which in thousands of applications has never in a single instance failed. It consists in nothing more than throwing up with a spade late in autumn, a small mound at the foot of each tree, about ten inches or a foot high, the earth to be in close contact with the tree. This remedy, even in grassy fields much infested with mice, has fully succeeded. When these animals, in their progress under the snow, reach the steep bank of fresh earth, their course is immediately arrested, and they always turn and travel in some other direction. One man with a spade will thus secure hundred of trees in a day, and the earth is leveled down again in the spring.

BEST TIME TO CUT OSIERS.—Will some of our experienced cultivators inform a correspondent "when is the best time to cut osiers?"

Albany County Fair.

The Third Annual Exhibition of the Albany County Agricultural Society came off last week on the Washington Parade ground in this city, and was in every respect highly successful. A gentleman from Western New-York, whom we have heard say that he did not believe "the man in the moon ever looked down upon a poorer agricultural district than that around Albany," was so surprised and delighted at the number and superiority of the articles exhibited, that he declared he had never witnessed so good a show at any County Fair before. We are free to confess that a portion of the soil of Albany County—especially that lying between Albany and Schenectady, from which strangers principally receive their impressions—is none of the best, but we have many farmers that will compare favorably for skill and intelligence with those of any other county in the state. We once heard a well known English agricultural writer say that the poorer the soil of a district, the better the farmers, and the richer the soil the less science and skill was displayed in its management. No one who has ever visited the sterile sand plains of Norfolk, and the rich vales of Devonshire, could fail to see the truthfulness of the remark. In America, on the other hand, our richest land is generally the best cultivated. We mistake, however, if there is not a gradual change taking place in this respect,—if there is not, with the increased price of agricultural and horticultural products, the introduction of artificial manures and scientific modes of tillage, a marked improvement in the cultivation of the eastern and poorer portions of the country, which will ere long place our farmers and horticulturists at the head of their profession, not only of this country but of the world. This opinion is formed from theoretical considerations, but no one who thoughtfully considers the astonishing improvements which have been made during the last ten years, can fail to be convinced, that whether correct in theory or not, it certainly is in practice. We appeal to the last Albany County Fair for confirmation of this opinion; for notwithstanding all the hindrances with which the agriculturists of this county have had to contend, the late Fair clearly proves that we have not only some excellent farmers and gardeners, but that the general cultivation of the country is undergoing great improvement. We predict that the Albany County Agricultural Society, though young in years, will soon be second to none in the state.

The show of cattle was excellent, though not what it might have been, had all our breeders brought out their stock. E. P. PRENTICE, Esq., showed eleven head of his beautiful Ayrshires. W. M. Bullock and A. R. Oliver, Bethlehem, showed some superior Durhams, and L. Higham & J. Arkles some fair Devons. W. D. STEWART, Chatham Four Corners, Columbia Co., exhibited a very fine 3 year old Devon bull. There were some other good Durhams and Devons, but we could not ascertain their owners' names. The show of Working Cattle was quite large and good. Many of them were Durham grades of great size and beauty—but too fat for work. There were also some fine and useful Devon grades, handsome, well matched, and sprightly.

The show of Horses was large, but there were few of any great merit. As a general thing, our Fairs are deficient in good farm horses. We did not see a good plow-team on the ground. It would be well if every

agricultural society in the country would double the premiums for farm horses, and if the money cannot be raised in any other way, the racing sweepstakes might be discontinued without any detriment to the morals of the community, or to the influence of agricultural societies.

In Sheep, the coarse wooled mutton breeds predominated. There was scarcely a good fine wooled sheep on the ground. John Wemple, Bethlehem, showed a fine pen of Leicester ewes; and John Loop, Bethlehem, a superior buck. J. H. Booth, Bethlehem, showed some fair Southdowns. His lambs were very good. W. Searles and J. W. Jolly, Coeymans, and D. Weaver, Watervliet, also exhibited Southdowns.

There was a good show of Swine. D. D. T. More, Watervliet, exhibited a large and beautiful Suffolk boar, and Mr. Hurst several pens of excellent Berkshires and Suffolks. There were no Yorkshire or Leicestershire, or any of the large breeds exhibited, that we saw.

The show of Poultry was very fine—Dorking, Black Spanish, Javas and Polands, English Pheasants, Bantams, and the various Asiatic varieties, were well represented. There were some good Aylesbury, Muscovy, and white Poland and common ducks, and Bremen, African, and Chinese geese. Ruffled necked pigeons and lop-eared rabbits of great beauty were shown in large numbers and attracted much attention.

A cage of ferrets belonging to Jacob Vrooman, Albany, was a novelty. In England ferrets are as common as dogs, and quite as useful in hunting rats and rabbits. Mr. V. asked \$6 each for them. They sell in England for \$1.

There are more agricultural implements manufactured in Albany, probably, than in any other city in the Union, and under these circumstances we ought to have had a great display, but though good, the show of implements, machines, &c., was not as large as might have been reasonably expected.

The exhibition of Fruits and Flowers was truly excellent. We have attended several Fairs this year in different parts of the country, and found the apples unusually fine at them all, but nowhere have seen such magnificent apples as those shown at our own exhibition. We have a fine soil and climate for apples, and an unlimited demand for good varieties at the best prices. No farm product pays a better and steadier profit.

E. Dorr, Jno. Wilson and others, showed a fine collection of plums, though, aside from these, considering that Albany has long been noted for its plums, the display was not large. In pears, we are making rapid improvement. Well grown specimens of all our choicest varieties were shown by a number of individuals. This is a more gratifying evidence of advancement than to see one or two exhibitors trying to show the greatest number of varieties, irrespective of good qualities. The show of hot house grapes was very large, and the specimens excellent. The Black Hamburgs were the best we have seen this season, which has been rather unfavorable for them. The Zinfandel are much better here, and at Rochester the specimens shown were very fine.

Floral Hall proved as attractive to persons of true taste as the horse races did to the rabble. It was crowded to excess. It would be well at all our Fairs, to allow more space for the exhibition of fruits and flowers. The display of flowers was very fine. Some highly colored foliaged plants of the tropics, shown by E. Sanders from the houses of Jno. F. Rathbone, were much admired. There was a fine show of cut dahlias, verbenas, asters, roses, &c. Some seedling pansies, sown late and planted out in a cool moist place by Mr. Dingwall, were very superior.

There was a large display of vegetables, especially of monstrous cabbage, California cucumbers, and squashes. One of the latter, grown from French seed received from the Patent Office, weighed, it is said, 162 lbs. There were a few heads of fair cauliflowers; some very good endive, and fine celery. There were over fifty exhibitors of vegetables.

Agricultural Reading.

"I don't believe it."

"And why not, my dear sir?"

"Both from my own experience, and that of my friends—from what I see of other occupations, and what I conceive to be the very nature of things."

"So strong an argument, in addition to the fact just now stated, that you really have not time, is certainly worth attention; but even experience is sometimes at fault. What kind of experience do you refer to?"

"I will give you the facts,—mark, the **FACTS**. I am a practical man, and I deal in nothing else. I know, you may be sure, that if I plant potatoes and manure the field, the rest must be left with the weather and the season,—and I don't need to go to any "agricultural" paper to find this out. Just so with other crops. I have here 200 acres. It's pretty hard land, though in my father's time it is said to have grown, more than once, 35 bushels of wheat. I have given up trying to get wheat any longer. The fact is, what with some winter-kill and my not being able to put it in just at the right time, and Heaven knows what besides, my last wheat crop was hardly worth the harvesting."

"These facts go to show that your land has wonderfully deteriorated, and that you are sometimes an exceedingly *unlucky* man. But they do not, I take it, constitute your argument against Agricultural papers, which it seems you have never taken."

"But I have, though. And what experience I was going to relate is about my taking them. Five years ago last winter, one of my neighbors made up a club for the *Albany CULTIVATOR*, and just about that time an agent came along for the *New England Farmer*. I thought I would try them, and subscribed a year to each."

"With what results?"

"Why, the *CULTIVATOR* got along about the first of the month, and one night I looked at it a little, but was too sleepy to read it, and before I got time it disappeared some way, and so it was with both of them about as regularly as they came from the Post Office. There's no kind of use in them, I tell you. They did me no good whatever. My money was thrown away. I always regretted those two dollars, let alone the postage, you may be sure. They could have been expended on a far larger amount of kindling stuff, without sending 200 miles for it."

"And suppose you were ill, and the physician sent you medicine, and visited you, say every month, for some time, and you never took his remedies, and continued to get worse,—that would go a good way to prove that doctors were "humbugs," and their fees a shocking waste of money—wouldn't it?"

"I don't see what you are at. We were talking about farmers and papers."

"O yes, I think we were. And you spoke of judging of the latter by the experience of others. Was this experience the same as your own?"

"No, Sir! I meant those who won't fools enough to be chiselled out of their P's and V's as I was. There was my father, who never saw any of your "agricultural" stuff, and who, as I told you, had some crops worth talking about when he came on to this place. That was when his axe first let sunlight have free play on the virgin soil. Latterly things did not go as well as he said they did when he was young, but they went well enough—much better than now, and I dare say

he had forgotten. He lived, and I mean to live—and that pretty well, too—though the times have been plaguy hard the last year or two—and this without reading a line, except out of the old Bible."

"If his judgment had been as good in regard to the quantity as to the quality of what he read, his example would have been worthy of the widest imitation. But what have 'other occupations' to do with yours?"

"Just this. My neighbor A, the carpenter, the most successful mechanic in the village, and B., the blacksmith, who is a thriving man,—they don't need a paper, weekly or monthly, I tell you, to enable one to build a house, or the other to shoe a horse. A. does read some books on architecture, to be sure, but they are in his line, and B. takes and advertises in the village paper, and subscribes, I guess, for the *New-York Tribune* also—but what do they want of papers 'devoted to carpenters,' or 'to blacksmiths?' Pray why don't somebody start *The American Bellows* for one trade, and *The Carpentering Gentleman* for the other?"

"Good! I am beginning to apprehend better and better the *justice* of your arguments. Go on."

"I told you agricultural papers *was* no use, and that they *naturally* couldn't be. Do you suppose they can change the character of my soil, or bring me a favorable season, or rain me down manna, or money either, from the skies? Pooh! pooh! You are too sensible to believe it."

"I fancy we both understand that it is man that labors, but God that giveth the increase."

"Precisely, precisely. Religion as well as fact!"

"Now listen to me, my friend, as I have listened to you. There could be no stronger argument in favor of agricultural reading, than this same experience of yours, and your father's, and what you have said of other men's employments, and 'the nature of things.' Your land is, according to your own showing, running out, and has been since the old forest first yielded up its untaxed powers to the ruthless exactions of your race. The papers would have convinced you of this. They would have told you how to prevent it. They will even now help you to recover its lost fertility. When you took them, was it to read and profit by them? Your successful friend, the carpenter—does he not study the teachings of able writers in his trade? Does not the thriving blacksmith take care to keep himself posted up with the world? And you—you—do you ever read a word as to your business? Do you even provide yourself with market reports? Were you not so *unlucky* as to dispose of your corn last fall from 10 to 20 cents lower than what you afterwards found to be the ruling rates? Where are the marks of thrift, of even the most moderate success, about your place? No wonder indeed you complain of hard times. What could you expect?"

"You have, indeed, heard of rotation of crops, of draining and other improvements. You have now and then chatted of the ridiculous pretensions of this implement or that machine to save labor, or make it more profitable. Did you ever care to inquire into them carefully and particularly?"

"Yes, and you have tried them, and once or twice found the innovations of your neighbors worth heeding. Very well. Grant all this. Grant that you take advantage of every good example set in your county—that you are so wide awake as sometimes to improve upon the suggestions of others—that no advanced idea in the whole village escapes your attention. But what if you had the examples constantly brought before you, of the whole country, instead of your single county—the suggestions of long study and experience in the field and with the pen—the exertions of science toward advancement as well as labor, the aid of countless hours of research in the laboratory as well as long days of practice on the farm—what if you had all this weekly or monthly put under your eyes, and would give it the same attention as you now do to the talk and thought of your limited neighborhood? Do you think

you would gain nothing? Can you believe that all this discussion constantly going on in agricultural papers, elucidates no *facts* that you ought to know, evolves no opinions that would set you right where you have erred, points out no improvements among the tens of thousands who read them, but those you already possess? No, friend SLOWSTICKS, you know better.

"To be sure what do you care for the interested theories of Prof. A., or the two-sided opinions of Dr. B. or even the lively writing of Parson WHITE, or the able editorship of Gov. BLACK! Nothing,—and rightly, so far as any authority is given them by the personal identity of the writer. You should weigh carefully what you read, judge all things, and learn to exercise that mind of your own, as other people do in other pursuits.

"And yours is one, where, more than in any other, this is necessary. It is constantly dependant on the changeable seasons, in the varying degrees of heat and cold and moisture. The carpenter can by study lay out his plans, and when he has his drawings and specifications completed, ordinary skill will carry them out. The timbers have but to be rightly morticed and justly measured, and the frame will certainly be ready for erection. But in your case it is different. Labor of the brain must constantly co-operate with labor of the hands.

"And you cannot expect Providence to give increase unless you really *labor in earnest*. It is no half-work, no shiftless bisected system of toil without thought, for which you were destined. Ah! neighbor SLOWSTICKS, ponder all this with an unprejudiced mind, and then tell me what you think of Agricultural papers. I may be ready with a still further installment."

Hardiness of the Osage Orange.

Every fact throwing light on the character of this plant is evidently of great importance, when it is remembered that it gives more promise at the present time than any other plant as a material for hedges, and that the capital now in fences throughout the Union is not less than some hundreds of millions of dollars.

One great reason of the superior hardiness of some trees over others, is the simple fact that they *ripen their wood* better. The Osage plant, under high and rich culture, continues to grow until late, and consequently the new and succulent wood is poorly prepared to resist extreme degrees of cold, and the young shoots are often much cut back by the frost. Last winter we had a more intense cold in Western New York than usual by about 20 degrees, and yet the Osage Orange was scarcely injured at all—it was rare to find dead shoots more than two or three inches long—while in comparatively warm winters, we have known much more to be destroyed. The reason of all this is, that last season, so great was the drouth that all the young wood ceased to grow quite early in the season, and ripened into unusual firmness before the approach of winter; while in other seasons the shoots have continued soft and succulent, and but poorly fitted for the attacks of cold.

The same contrast in results has occurred in one single season, under different influences. A few years since, we had two hedges of this plant, one growing on a comparatively elevated hill, and the other in a valley; the hill, from its position, escaped the intensity of the frost often experienced in the valley. Under

equal circumstances in other respects, the plants would have been most injured in the valley; but there were other controlling causes, which greatly overbalanced these. The soil on the hill was very fertile, deep, rather moist, and thoroughly cultivated; that in the valley was but moderately rich, with a very dry gravelly bottom, and but slightly cultivated. The result was that the long and succulent shoots on the hill, growing six or seven feet in a season, were in some cases killed back two thirds their length—the others, which had only grown two feet, were scarcely injured, or only a few inches of the tips destroyed.

These facts show most conclusively that the hardiness of the hedges may be secured in almost any *climate by proper treatment*. A dry or well drained bottom, with a moderately fertile, but well cultivated soil, will secure the early ripening of the wood, and this result will be increased by suspending all cultivation during the last half of the season.

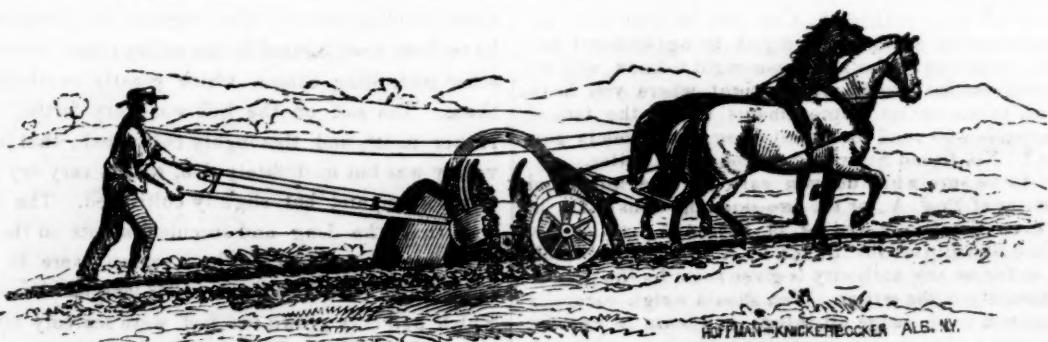
But it is only in quite severe climates that much precaution of this sort need be taken. We desire, of course, that our young hedges may come rapidly forward; and as nearly all the growth made during the summer must be cut back nearly to its starting point in order to thicken the bottom, it can make no difference whether this amputated portion be killed or not. When the hedge gets older, the growth is slower and more hardy, and thicker and more self-protecting.

We lately saw a proof of the reliable hardiness of the Osage Orange, on the grounds of LEWIS F. ALLEN of Black Rock, N. Y. A tree which had grown 16 years, had withstood the winters with little injury, or none but on the terminal shoots, and it now measures ten inches in diameter at the ground, and bears fruit, but never ripens seed.

Wintering Sweet Potatoes.

The 14th day of Oct. 1854, I dug about one-half bushel of sweet potatoes—packed them in two boxes—used dry plaster paris for packing, and placed them in a warm dry room. On the 13th day of April 1855, I planted them. Every one was sound, and as good as in the fall. They came up and grew as well as any I ever raised or saw in North Carolina. But I fear I shall fail in obtaining good potatoes. I write the above believing that sweet potatoes packed in dry plaster paris, and placed in a dry warm room, will keep perfectly sound twelve months. I have kept pumpkins and winter squashes one year in a warm dry room, and showed them at our annual fair as sound as when severed from the vines. ASA HUBBARD. Middletown, Ct.

CURING SHEEP SKINS WITH WOOL ON.—Take one teaspoonfull of alum and two of saltpetre; pulverize and mix well together, then sprinkle the powder on the flesh side of the skin, and lay the two flesh sides together, leaving the wool outside. Then fold up the skins as tightly as you can and put them in a dry place. In two or three days as soon as they are dry, scrape them with a blunt knife till clean and supple. This completes the process, and makes a most excellent saddle cover. Other skins which you desire to cure with fur on, may be treated in the same way.



PRATT'S DITCH DIGGER.

Pratt's Patent Ditch Digger.

A new era has dawned within a few years upon successful and profitable farming, by the introduction a thorough system of underdraining. Crops are put in many days earlier in spring, drowning out is prevented, severe drouth is unfelt, roots penetrate deeply the mellowed and porous soil, cold soils are made warmer, manure is made more accessible, and economy of labor promoted by admitting the easy working of the earth at all times.

But the *labor and cost* of underdraining have deterred many from availing themselves of these advantages. To apply the system thoroughly to an acre of land, by cutting ditches at regular intervals of two and a half rods, requires sixty-four rods of drain. At twenty cents per rod for cutting two and a half feet deep, twelve cents a rod for tile, and five cents and a half more for laying the tile and plowing in the earth, the cost is twenty-four dollars per acre. This expense will doubtless be lessened in a few years by a reduction in the price of tile in consequence of the larger demand, but still more so, we think, by the use of PRATT'S DITCH DIGGER, invented by R. C. PRATT, and manufactured by PRATT & BROTHERS, of Canandaigua, N. Y.

This machine is a new invention, and is not perhaps fully perfected in all its parts, yet it has already given experimental promise of great value. In a recent trial on the farm of the late JOHN S. BATES, of Canandaigua, before a committee of the Ontario County Agricultural Society, and several distinguished agricultural gentlemen, among whom were JOHN JOHNSTON and R. J. SWAN, of Geneva, widely known for their success in extensive underdraining, its performance was eminently satisfactory. When we reached the ground, at half past eleven in the morning, a ditch 44 rods in length had just been commenced, and after suspending operations an hour or two for dinner, we found the depth at half past three to be 21 to 23 inches, admitting of its easy completion before night. The two horses which drew the machine, worked very moderately; the soil was a hard and stiff brick clay. A portion was stony, and on this part a man was employed with a crow-bar to loosen and throw out the stones as they were successively laid bare.

We have also tried this machine on our own land, where the ground was quite stony, and have found it to succeed well, although the speed of its work was

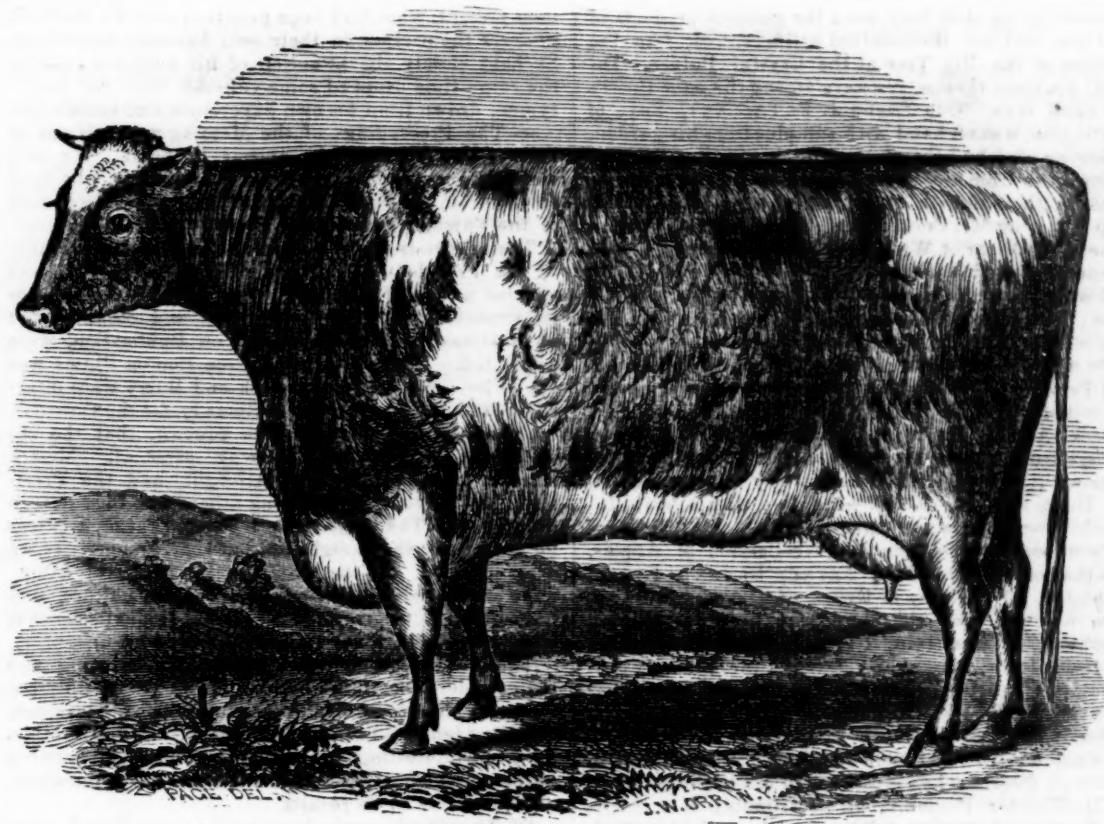
greatly impeded by the stones. In such ground two or three hands are needed to loosen stones, and to throw out those which are loosened by the plow share.

The principle on which the machine operates is a simple one. A small plow share runs along the bottom of the ditch and loosens up from one to three inches of the earth; the revolving shovels carry up the loosened earth, until it reaches the top of their revolution, when it falls by its weight on an inclined platform on each side, down which it rolls, and drops on each side of the ditch. Motion is given to the wheel of revolving shovels, simply by its running over the earth, and its motion is precisely similar to that of a carriage wheel over the surface of a road. When the soil is wet and adhesive, a small wheel is placed at the top of the machine which clears the shovels of the earth. It will cut from eight inches to one foot wide, and fully two and a half feet deep, and may be made to cut three feet deep if desired. It is mostly of iron, and is strong, and not liable to become injured by use. The price, we believe, is \$150.

From all the experiments we have witnessed, we have made the following estimate of its power of performing work:—In soil of medium hardness, and which is nearly or entirely free from stone, a good team without undue exertion, driven by one man, will cut from seventy-five to one hundred rods of ditch, two feet and a half deep, in a day. Where the ground is stony, the length will be reduced to fifty or even to thirty rods per day; and a very hard and dry soil will also lessen the speed of its work. In mucky or peaty land, free from large roots, and at a season of the year when dry enough to bear horses, one hundred and fifty rods a day would be of easy accomplishment. In an actual experiment in such soil, the ditch was cut by passing only seven times, after the first furrow was made with the common plow, or about four or five inches at each passage of the machine.

On the whole, we regard PRATT'S DITCHER as now made, as standing high in the list of modern agricultural inventions; and at a time when labor is becoming scarce and high priced, likely to prove of immense advantage to improved farming.

RANCID BUTTER it is said may be rendered sweet and good by churning it in new milk. Try it, and give us the result.



Short-Horn Cow Nymph II,

Owned by Messrs. B. & C. S. HAINES, Elizabethtown, N. J. She was calved July 16, 1850, and received the first prize in Class of Heifers in 1852, at the Fair of the American Institute, and also at the Queens County Fair. For Pedigree, see Am. H. Book, vol. 2, p. 495.

The Pomological Convention at Burlington.

According to notice, the North Western Fruit Grower's Association held their fourth annual meeting at Burlington, Iowa, Sept 25th, 26th and 27th. We were so fortunate as to be present on the second of these days, and very much regret our inability to have furnished the incomplete and hurried account which this brief visit allowed, in time for last week's issue. We should have been most happy could we have been present on the other days of the meeting.

The show of fruit was, beyond comparison, the finest we have ever seen. It was said, however, to be scarcely superior to that at Chicago two years since. (It will be remembered that last year, owing chiefly to the drouth and general failure of fruit crops, the Association held no meeting.) It certainly took most of those present from the Eastern States nearly as much by surprise. Specimens of the same varieties, shown by enterprising exhibitors of our State and by those of Illinois and Iowa, would certainly be scarcely recognised as relatives. Some of our western friends took no little delight in the diminutive appearance of the more oriental simples, in comparison with their one-half larger brethren from the western soil. They should have been, and they were glad for the opportunity of comparing them. For our part we shall hardly dare hereafter to commend, save with mental reservation, what we have hitherto thought our noble ap-

ples from Clinton Co., our splendid pears and peaches from Rochester, Geneva and Syracuse.

The Association consists chiefly of nurserymen, aided by some amateurs, who desire to place on a better basis, the culture and nomenclature of the region it embraces, and to awaken through it a greater interest in fruit growing, both for family and market purposes. It is hence an object for them, and for nurserymen at the east who find their largest markets in the broad fields of the interior states, to exhibit collections from their specimen trees, although there are no premiums offered.

Owing probably to the season, much of the fruit we have seen this fall has been *russeted*, as one might say, with a more or less abundant covering of specks, which though in no way injurious to it, nevertheless somewhat mars its beauty. This was especially the case with even the finest samples shown at the Ohio exhibition, and we found few at Burlington altogether fair. The finest and freest from this defect, were perhaps the apples shown by ALEX. HILLARY, Esq., of Burlington. We really never saw any thing to equal or approach his Yellow Bellflowers, Fall Pippins, or Maiden's Blush, save some other nearly equal plates in the same room. He also exhibited some beautiful looking Peaches. W. F. COLLEAUGH, Esq., also of Burlington, showed some of the finest Pears present—we visited his gardens in the afternoon and had the opportunity

of ascertaining that they were the genuine products of his trees, and not Barnumized artificialities, like the sections of the Big Tree at the Crystal Palace. Indeed, his trees themselves were among the most thrifty we have seen. Our friend J. F. TALLANT, Esq., of Burlington, was on hand with samples from his garden, where we also had the pleasure of inspecting the fine young trees from which they were gathered, now we think in their fourth year, and heavy with a full crop. Among Mr. COOLBAUGH's finest specimens, were some of the Vicar of Winkfield, Beurre Diel and Louise Bonne de Jersey varieties.

Among other *Burlington* exhibitors were Neally & Bros., David Leonard, with Fall Wine and other fine apples—the variety named seemed by the way to be quite a general favorite; Ogden & Copp with Apples and Peaches; E. May, (by whom the room was neatly decorated) with a *Blood Cling Stone* weighing 12 ounces, Apples, Pears and specimens of the Osage Orange fruit; Avery, Comstock & Co., with a large assortment; and Messrs. Woods, Jessy, Samuel & Co., W. Hunt, and Jas. Clark—the last with a beautiful Peach, marked as a seedling.

Prominent among the large collection of Apples, was that of the President, ARTHUR BRYANT, Esq., of Princeton, Ill. Finley & Dwire, of Davenport, Iowa, were among other considerable exhibitors. Smiley Shepherd, of Hennepin, Ill., and Lee Hull, of Fort Madison, Iowa, were nearly, if not quite, the only contributors of grapes. Their Isabellas and Catawbas were very fair. Other notice-worthy samples of the different fruits were shown by C. R. & N. Overman, of Canton; E. Harkness & Sons, Trivoli; E. B. Coleman, Peoria; Lewis Ellsworth & Co., Naperville; T. McWhorter, Pomeroy, all of Illinois; Wm. Stewart & Sons, Quincy and Payson, Ill., and Hannibal, Mo., R. & G. B. Brackett, Denmark, Iowa; John R. Tull, Pontoosuc, Ill.; Isaac Negus, Muscatine, and Fahnestock & How, Dubuque, Iowa; John Bellinger, Dover, Rogers & Woodard, Marengo, D. F. Kinney & Co., Rock Island, A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, E. S. L. Richardson, Kendall, and the Icarian Community at Nauvoo, Illinois; and W. J. Wright, of Fairfield, and P. D. Humphrey, of Tipton, Iowa.

The eastern exhibitors, whose collections we noticed, were Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, T. C. Maxwell & Bros., of Geneva, Thorp, Smith, Hanchett & Co., of Syracuse, Manly & Mason, of Buffalo, and Lewis Burris, of Rochester.

In the hasty examination of the tables which we allowed ourselves, it is by no means impossible that the names of owners of some of the finest specimens shown, may have escaped us; we have endeavored to be as accurate in our notes as we could. We have devoted so much space to this part, that we should have little room for the discussions, even had we been present at them all.

In the afternoon we were indebted to Mr. Tallant for a drive about the suburbs of Burlington, a better country for fruit growing than which, it would probably be difficult to find. We visited, beside the places above mentioned, that of his Excellency, Gov. GRIMES, which is so situated as to command a splendid view of the river and the adjacent country, and the prosperous nursery of the Messrs. Neally, whose fine young stock, showed remarkable thrift and growth. We also looked in upon the vineyard of a German, who has, since 1851, given considerable attention to wine-making. From half an acre of vine-cuttings set out in that year, we understood that he made in 1854 about 150 gallons, and that he had this season put out about two acres in addition—the ground being all prepared by spade trenching. He grows only Catawbas, and some that we tasted were very good, although the season appears to have been only tolerably favorable.

The Address of Mr. BARRY was delivered Wednesday evening in one of the city churches, and although he apologized in some neat introductory remarks, for presenting to the mixed audience of ladies and gentle-

men present, what had been prepared only for the fruit growers themselves in their own business assembled, he held closely the attention of his audience, and at the same time dropped some valuable hints for nurserymen, drawn from his own experience and knowledge.

— The Proceedings of the Meeting were all put on record, and will shortly appear in print. We will meantime anticipate by a brief summary, abridged chiefly from the reports furnished by the correspondent of the *Chicago Democratic Press*.

The Association was called to order Tuesday evening, by the President—reports of officers submitted, and various unimportant business transacted. Committees on synonyms of Apples; of Pears and other fruits; on Business; on Seedlings, and on Publication, were appointed. In the afternoon, discussion on Plums was the order. Messrs. Fahnestock and Barry were interrogated as to Mr. Mathew's Remedy for the Curculio, but the impression appeared to prevail, that the old means of jarring was the way, after all. Messrs. Brackett, Leonard, Dunlop, Albright, and the President, Mr. Bryant, were among others who took part in the debate. The subject of a regulated tariff of prices for fruit trees was brought up, but very properly, as we think, dropped. In the evening, Dr. Hull, of Alton, gave an interesting account of his plum culture, and his manner of treating the curculio. His experience is very strongly in favor of jarring.

The first subject in order Wednesday morning, was the consideration of the leaf blight on pears. Messrs. Barry, Fahnestock, H. Avery, Shepherd, Harkness, the President, and others participated. Dr. Hull then gave an interesting account of his mode of growing peaches, which is said to have been very successful and profitable in its results.

Of Thursday's proceedings we have no report, save that the citizens gave the Association a dinner at the Barret House in the evening, which drew forth several spirited and interesting speeches.

On the whole the prosperity and usefulness of the Association have, we trust, been not a little benefitted by its late meeting, and we are sure the Eastern men present will carry back such reports, that should it give timely notice of the next, both they and their friends, will take care and "be there to see." L. H. T.

Autumn Transplanting.

This subject has often been written upon, but from the continued inquiries made us, we are induced to give briefly the chief reasons for and against the practice.

There are certain conditions under which fall transplanting is always advantageous, and generally best. These conditions are *hardy trees*, and *dry soil*.

1. They should be *hardy*, for a tender tree is always made more susceptible to the cold of winter, by removal in autumn.

2. The soil should be *dry*, or admit such water as falls upon it to pass off freely. It is very severe treatment to allow water to collect about a tree, and then to freeze hard among the newly set roots.

Apple trees are very hardy, and generally succeed best if set out in autumn, as the soil becomes well settled about them, and they have nothing to do early in spring but to commence growing. In this way they get an earlier start. If the roots of a fall-transplanted apple tree are examined in spring, about the usual time for digging trees, a new set of rootlets will be found pushing out from the old ones, at least a week or two in advance of any that may be emitted by spring set trees. If, however, they are dug in the fall and well laid in, the same rootlets will be formed early in

spring, and such trees, if set out carefully so as not to injure these, will possess a decided advantage over such as are dug in spring.

Cherry and pear trees are nearly as hardy as the apple, and may be advantageously removed in autumn, if the precautions we have pointed out, are observed.

Peach trees are half-hardy, and their success can be relied on, only under favorable influences. For instance, the wood should be *well ripened*, otherwise the shoots, or at least their tips, will be winter-killed. The ground must not only admit the water to flow off freely, but must not retain it in the subsoil. Hence, if peach trees are set in the autumn in tenacious soils, there should be a sufficient drainage from each hole, to let out all the water to the bottom. This drainage may be affected by plowing a deep trench or furrow, before digging the row of holes, and afterwards filling the bottom of the furrow with brush and then straw, before returning the soil to it. The safety of the trees will be still further secured by very shallow holes, or by setting the trees on the surface of the ground,

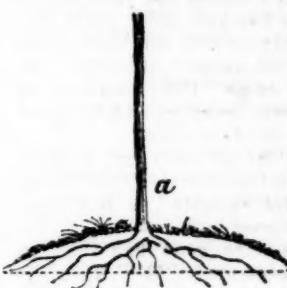
and making a broad flat mound upon the roots, as represented in the annexed figure. This practice has another advantage, namely, a deeper bed of the enriched surface soil for the roots to penetrate. With these precautions, we have found no difficulty in transplanting

peach trees in autumn.

It is absolutely necessary in all cases, and with all sorts of trees, hardy and otherwise, to secure them from being blown about by the wind. Small trees, with long, carefully taken-up roots, will not be easily moved, and all that is necessary with these in any case, will be to bank up a small steep mound around the stem a foot high—which also will protect them perfectly from the mice, and also assist in keeping the frost out of the roots, by the depth of the soil above them—these mounds to be removed the following spring. But larger trees, and especially those with the roots cut short, will require staking. The stake may be driven with less danger of hitting and injuring the roots, if the operation is performed before the hole is filled.

When all the preceding precautions cannot be properly taken, it is best to procure the trees in autumn, and "lay them in by the roots," or dig a trench or hole, place the roots in, and bury that and half the stems for the winter. But especial care is needed to fill in all the interstices with finely pulverized earth; to place them on a dry bottom, or else on the surface of the ground, and bank up to them; and where injury from mice is apprehended, to set them nearly upright, and throw up the earth in the form of a mound around them. No mouse will ever ascend a mound of fresh earth under the snow; and if there are no interstices among the trees, they will never touch them.

It must not be forgotten, however, that important as is the proper transplanting of trees, their subsequent success, fine growth and productiveness, depend more on good, clean, and careful after culture, than on *every* thing else together—and that the planter might as well expect to raise 40 bushels of corn in an unplowed meadow, as to look for fruit or young trees growing among grass and weeds.



Rensselaer County Ag. Fair.

The Fair of the Rensselaer Agricultural Society came off last week at Lansingburgh, where the Society has permanent grounds, fixtures, &c., and as usual was one of much interest. Come and let us take a walk together through the grounds. In the shed to the left are the vegetables; and a finer collection is seldom seen. What fine, large potatoes are these? They are "Mountain Junes," grown by M. File, Brunswick. J. G. Walter, Van Schaick Island, makes a great show. One of these Philadelphia Drumhead Savoy Cabbages would furnish a meal for an ox, or half a dozen Dutchmen. These cauliflowers, too, are fine and unusually large, and prove that this delicious vegetable can be raised here in perfection, if proper care is used. We can beat the world on onions any day, as these specimens of Mr. Walter's testify; and it would be hard to beat these black peppers, to say nothing of the other vegetables, grown by J. B. Ford of Troy. Here we are at Floral Hall, and there is that enthusiastic florist, Mrs. James Van Namee, arranging a pyramidal bouquet of verbena. It contains 80 varieties, many of them seedlings of her own raising. She has a fine display of flowers, as has also, on the opposite side, Dr. Newcomb of Pittstown. Here Mrs. L. E. Smith of Mechanicsville, has a "floral ornament" in the shape of a stand made of flowers. The top is a bed of fine Asters arranged in rows as thick as they can be set. These Dahlias of E. Van Alstyne are truly magnificent. It would be difficult to find a larger and better assortment. But the room is crowded; let us walk into the fruit department. This plate of magnificent Detroit red apples, and these fine Fall Pippins and Alexander prove attractive in Covent Garden. Here is a fine collection of pears. These Bartletts and Van Mons' Leon le Clerc are very good. There is a railing in front of the tables, which keeps the spectators three feet from the fruit so that we cannot ascertain the name of the exhibitor. Here comes one of the exhibitors. "Will you allow us, sir, to come within the railing for a few minutes to examine the fruits?" "Can't do it." All right; the rules must be obeyed; but the next time we go to the Rensselaer Co. Fair, we will take a telescope for the examination of the fine fruit placed on tables from three to seven feet from the railing. Even viewed from this distance, however, the show of apples, pears and plums is rarely excelled. We guess that Mr. Geo. Vail of Troy and the "Ida Nurseries" are the largest exhibitors.

The Stock department is not very well filled. These brood mares, however, are well formed, heavy bodied, good sized, active animals, that would stand a fair chance of taking premiums at any of our State Fairs. There is a considerable number of well matched steers, the Durham grades predominating. Here is a pretty pair of Devons, yoked together, and blanketed, to keep the dear creatures from suffering from the cold and heat, of this delightful September day—and the public from seeing their good points. Here is a brace of milk cows, belonging to P. P. Dater, Brunswick, that it would be hard to beat. They are *well selected* native and $\frac{1}{2}$ Durham. Here are some fine Durham heifers owned by G. W. Ostrander, Hoosick, and these Devons of Geo. Vail are pretty near the perfection of the article.

There are but few swine shown. This Suffolk sow, belonging to E. M. Van Alstyne, Troy, and one or two other pens of the same breed comprise most of the good ones. Sheep, too, are poorly represented. R. C. Derrick, Brunswick, had a few fair South Downs, and here is a good Cotswold ram.

Let us take a glance at the poultry and we have done. Here is a pair of fine Bremen geese belonging to J. P. Levans, Lansingburg. These coops are all full of pretty pigeons, and those of the Shanghai fowls. Here is a large piece of paper on a coop of Black Spanish hens; what does it say?

"22 of these hens have laid 1800 eggs since March

1, to Sep. 18, 1855. Twenty of this stock can be fed upon the same amount of feed per day that will keep six Shanghais. Besides this they are a hardy, healthy fowl for the farmer, mechanic or merchant."

New-York State Fair at Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 4, 1855.

Tuesday and Wednesday were gloomy days for the friends of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society. The rain fell almost incessantly, and the attendance was consequently very poor. To-day, however, has been fair, and there is now on the grounds a vast concourse of people, so much so that is difficult to see, and impossible to examine, any of the more attractive objects of the exhibition. I have, therefore, retired from the crowd to a pleasant room provided for the "Press," and will endeavor briefly to allude to some of the things already visited.

Let us take them as they come. Here to the right of the entrance gate, are the sheep and pig pens. Sheep are seen to poor advantage in a rain storm, but these 55 head of Silesian merinos shown by Messrs. Campbell, Chamberlain & Ladd, are covered with such close and gummy fleeces that they are little affected, and are certainly the most beautiful sheep I have ever seen. There are also 75 head of French Merinos and a few Saxons that are very superior. These long wools, dripping wet, cut a sorry figure. Here is a pen of Leicester ewes recently imported by Messrs. Hungerford & Brodie of Adams, Jeff. Co. N. Y., that cannot be beat. These two bucks are also excellent, of fine form, and very large—if anything a little too large for Leicester, though they are not coarse. Messrs. H. & B. show 34 head of Leicesters, all good. Wm. Webster of Sennett, Cayuga Co., shows 34 head, and Jacob Albright of Tompkins Co., 7 head of good Leicesters. There are 109 head of Long wools shown in all, and they are a commendable improvement over former shows. The show of South Downs is no large, and does not compare favorably in quality with many previous exhibitions. H. N. Washbon, of Morris, Otsego Co., showed 21 head. The lambs were very good. Geo. Hartshorn showed two good bucks. Col. Sherwood of Auburn, also exhibited some superior South Downs. These lambs are a cross between a Leicester ram and common merino ewes, and afford good evidence of the advantage of such a course of raising lambs for the butcher. One of them, five months old, weighs 110 lbs. On the whole the show of sheep is the largest and best ever made in the state.

The show of swine is good. Here is a pair of Neapolitans shown by Charles Morrell of Tompkins Co. which attract much attention. They are probably too delicate for this climate, but like the Chinese, of much use in improving the common breeds. C. S. Wainright of Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., A. B. Conger, of Haverstraw, Rockland Co., and others show some beautiful Essex hogs. Col. Sherwood, G. Malone of Macedon, and E. C. Bliss of Westfield, show some excellent Suffolks. Col. J. Paxton of Cattawissa, Penn., exhibits four improved "Chester County grass breed" pigs that are perfect beauties, somewhat resembling the improved Middlesex, and like them possessing the quality of fattening at any age. Hungerford & Brodie show a magnificent Yorkshire boar. S. P. Chapman and others show good Berkshires.

Here we come upon the committee examining in a ring the two year old Devon bulls. There is a fine lot of them. This one belonging to Sylvanus Burtiss, of Phelps, Ontario Co., is a beautiful fellow, finely bred, and

of good size. That one standing by his side belonging to E. C. Bliss, Westfield, is a splendid two year old, larger than the other, but perhaps not so finely and evenly bred. I am glad I have not to decide which is the best. The show of Devons is the best yet made in the state, though there are some good herds not represented. L. H. Colby of Tompkins County, shows a good lot. E. G. Faile West Farms, Westchester Co., shows some superior Devons of his own breeding, and three imported ones. C. S. Wainright, of Rhinebeck, exhibits six head that it will be difficult to beat. B. A. Andrews of Waterbury, Ct. exhibited a good bull and other Devons.

The show of Short Horns is very fine, fully equal, I think, to that of any former Fair. S. P. Chapman of Clarksville, Madison Co., exhibited 11 head, two of which were imported. Hungerford & Brodie's recently imported bull "St. Nicholas," is a splendid animal, and "Lady Newham," an imported two year old, is not often exceeded. J. G. Williams of Tompkins Co., exhibits 7 head. J. W. Taylor of East Bloomfield, showed two beautiful cows recently purchased by him in Kentucky. W. T. & N. Chappell of Avon, show a superior six months old bull, purchased from the Livingston Stock Importing Company. James S. Wadsworth of Geneseo, and others, also exhibit some good animals imported by this Company. Adam Ferguson of Woodhull, C. W., shows his 3 year bull "Visitor." I saw this bull at the Provincial Fair of Upper Canada, last year, where he took the first prize as a two year old. He is now in high condition, remarkably good in the hind quarters, and altogether a superior animal, although perhaps a little coarse in the crops. Col. Sherwood of Auburn, and other well known breeders, exhibit good Short Horns. L. G. Morris shows nothing.

In Ayrshires, the show, although not large, is good. Hungerford & Brodie are the largest exhibitors. They show five head of very useful animals. A. B. Conger of Rockland Co., exhibits a good bull and cow.

Among the Herefords we once more find the fine herd of Mr. Sotham well represented. M. C. Remington also shows a very superior three year old Hereford bull.

The show of milch cows is quite inferior. There are a few good Durham and Devon grades, and some tolerably or intolerably fat cattle, but nothing particularly worthy of notice. A "full blood" 4 year old Holland cow, shown by E. P. Brooks of Chemung, attracts some attention. It is said that she "gave an average of 21 quarts of milk daily during the month of June last, now 15 to 18 quarts daily." There is a poor show of working oxen. Horses ditto. Poultry generally, and Shanghais particularly, are nowhere.

There is a good collection of Agricultural Implements, machines, &c., and the best exhibition of Manufactured articles ever made in the state. Time, however, will not permit me to refer to them at this time.

In grains and vegetables, the show is very poor. Our Albany and Rensselaer County Fairs were much superior to it in this respect. There are a few magnificent heads of cauliflowers shown, and I was amused a few minutes since while examining them, at being asked what they were, by some of the Lords of the soil, and whether they were eaten raw or cooked! Is it possible that any farmer can be so ignorant? Hamilton Morrison shows 30 varieties of potatoes in a neat case. C. F. Crossman of Rochester, is one of the largest exhibitors in the department.

The show of fruits is truly magnificent. Hovey & Co., of Boston, show 210 varieties of pears, generally of good size but somewhat spotted as compared with those grown in Western New-York. Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester, show 207 varieties of pears, and 130 varieties of apples. Frost & Co., of Rochester, show 74 varieties of pears and 64 of apples. Thorp, Smith, Hanchett & Co. of Syracuse, T. C. Maxwell & Bro. of Geneva, Col. Frost of Chemung, C. N. Merrim of Elmira, and other nurserymen exhibited largely. E. S. Dorr of Albany shows 33 varieties of plums.

Hayward of Brighton, shows 50 varieties of apples. There is a good show of grapes. A. S. Driver of Elmira, exhibits a magnificent bunch of the White Hamburgh. There is a good collection of cut flowers, but the show of green-house plants is very meagre. Mrs. J. T. Van Namee and Mrs. Wm. Newcomb of Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., have a fine display of verbenas, dahlias and other flowers. The former 350 varieties, the latter, 300. Frost & Co. of Rochester, show 120 varieties of roses, and a fine collection of dahlias, &c.

There is a good collection of cheese and butter. S. M. Cox of Otto, Cattaraugus Co., exhibits some very superior cheese. They weigh about 108 lbs. each, and are made from 40 cows. Mr. C. sets the milk at about 90° and scalds as high as 110° to 115°. He presses the cheese two days. The butter was of about average quality only.

At this present writing the grounds are crowded, and I understand that the train on the Erie road from the east has just arrived containing 30 cars crammed with passengers. Should the weather continue fair there will be a large gathering to-morrow. Had it not been for the rain the two first days, the Fair at Elmira would have been one of the most successful ever held by the Society H.

On Friday afternoon, about 10,000 persons assembled to hear the annual address by Gov. WRIGHT, which was pronounced "very good," after which the reports of the committees, awarding prizes, were read. Upon the whole, the Fair was nearly all that would have been desired. The receipts amounted to about \$11,290.

The Michigan State Fair.

The Seventh Annual Fair of the Society of this State drew what we were told was an unusual large attendance at Detroit last week. The train from the west on which we reached the city, certainly had no small compliment for one trip—thirteen or fourteen long cars being crowded, platforms and all. And hence we may suggest to our railroad authorities through the whole country, that they *underrate*, almost without exception, the numbers for which "at Fair time" they will have to provide accommodations. To do them justice, however, they strain every nerve on the occasion to make up for the lack of previous attention, but never without creating some discontent among those who will not consider the peculiar difficulties of their position. Both they and the public, have to take its measure of inconvenience with every good thing.

And among things good in theory, but vastly inconvenient to private investigators, is the law of the Michigan State Society, which prohibits the name of the exhibitor from being ticketed on what he exhibits. This will account for the peculiar barrenness of details in all we have to offer. It was actually impossible,—at least for any ordinary degree of industry, patience and perseverance,—to ascertain either owner's names, or facts in relation to articles exhibited.

The Cattle shown were none of them, unless we except a few Devons and one or two Short Horns, of more than average merit. The number of Natives and Grades was large—that of pure Stock fair. Among the latter we think Devons were rather the best in quality, as Durhams certainly were in quantity. We saw no Ayrshires, and but one Hereford, a very good Bull, whose owner, of course, was *non inventus*. Mr. Silas Sly, of Plymouth, had eight head of Short Horns, including a Bull calf of 4 months, which attracted considerable attention. Messrs. D. M. Uhl, and John Starkweather both of Ypsilanti, were other exhibitors of this breed whom we chanced to meet. Mr. M. Shoemaker, of Jackson, exhibited "Royal George," a 3 year old Devon Bull, and a fair specimen of the breed, a cow and some young stock of the same.

The Sheep on the grounds were in large numbers and of a good degree of excellence. Mr. G. W. Gale of Ypsilanti was one of the principal exhibitors of Merinos—his lot including two pens of French, three of

Spanish and several of Grades. G. W. Gillett, of Sharon, showed Saxons and Silesians. Our Vermont friends, Bingham of Cornwall, and Kimball of Rutland, were, as usual, on hand.

Among the Swine, there were some excellent Suffolks, a few samples of the Essex, and we noticed, "all alone by himself," an attractive looking Berkshire sow. In this department, exhibitors seemed, naturally enough perhaps, particularly unwilling to be seen in company with their interesting charges.

We omitted to mention in its proper place above that the competition among working Cattle was quite spirited—some good, and so far as we had opportunities of judging, well trained oxen being on the ground.

Horses were out in very good numbers, but it would be unfair to give the few names we were able to obtain. The first day we were on the grounds, Wednesday, many of them were away at some races, and Thursday morning, we met little better success in "the pursuit of knowledge." The chief show was to come off, we understood, that afternoon, and Friday, when we were unable to be present.

The mechanics and merchants of Detroit, and not a few from distant localities, showed much enterprise in contributing to their department, which was one of the chief features of the Exhibition. Cheese was shown in tolerable quantity. Implements not very largely. There was quite a collection of Poultry. Some of the Fruit appeared very fine indeed—even after seeing the Burlington Show. A splendid assortment of 60 varieties Winter and 40 of Autumn apples was exhibited by one *incognito*, while it would be difficult for any region of country to excel some scattered plates of both Apples and Pears. The collection of the latter from the nurseries of Jas. Dugalt, opposite Detroit, included 58 varieties, and was really an excellent lot. L. H. T.

New Hampshire State Fair.

The sixth annual exhibition of this society was held at Manchester on the 12th, 13th and 14th ult. It was largely attended, and quite successful. From the report in the *Granite Farmer*, published on the spot, we should gather that there were but few sheep, swine, or poultry exhibited, as nothing is said about them. It says:

We saw no Short Horned bull on the ground, and only one or two graded animals having affinity to that blood. There were no Ayrshires, male or female; but one exhibition of mixed Ayrshires, which were handsomely shaped and milky looking animals. We saw one young bull, one fourth Durham, one fourth Ayrshire, and half Devon, 4 months old, which looked to us to be quite a model of that class of cattle designated for draught purposes.

There never was a better display of full blooded milch cattle in this state than this fair furnished. The greater number were Devons, all of which were finely bred animals. The bulls were very superior; and what was a great quality in them, they were not overburdened with fat, which is a depreciation in all animals kept for breeding purposes. It was our opinion after several examinations, that the young showed finer points than the more aged; and associating this with the fact that they are the almost direct produce of imported stock, the improvement is the more gratifying.

The show of "Fat Stock" was confined to one animal, a 7 year old Durham cow, of good, but massive proportions, weighing 2,700 lbs., and 8 feet 1 inch girth. She had had two calves.

On one of the evenings during the Fair there was an agricultural meeting which appears to have been one of unusual interest. The principal subject discussed was in reference to the production of at least enough wheat for home consumption. Many useful facts were elicited which we may notice hereafter. The general opinion appeared to be that wheat could be grown to advantage in New Hampshire. We have no doubt of it.

Germination of Thorn Seed.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Will you please inform me through the Cultivator, how the seeds of the common Thorn can be made to germinate. I obtained a quantity of the seed, deprived of the fleshy part—mixed them with earth, and exposed them to the frosts of winter; but found in the spring that not a single seed had sprouted. From the information to be had from the experience of others, and my own observation in reference to this plant and others for hedging, I regard it as the most valuable shrub for this purpose we have, and especially so for farm hedges. G. P. REEVES, Goshen, N. Y.

It often happens, and especially with certain species of the thorn, that the seed will not germinate sooner than the second year. Doubtless artificial freezing and thawing would assist the process—or a quick application of hot water followed by full exposure to intense frost, several times repeated. Will some of our correspondents, who have had successful experience, please answer our correspondent's question. The occasional failure, however, and in some places, general failure of the best sorts of thorns as hedges, after years of success, renders it an unreliable plant. We should much prefer the Osage Orange; or if high cultivation can be given, so as to promote a strong, stiff growth, the Buckthorn.

Wintering Small Evergreens—Hardy Shrubs, &c.

How shall I winter Norway Spruce and other evergreens, imported last spring, 3 to 4 inches high. I fear the frost will heave them out, if left as they are in the rows.

Please answer through the Cultivator, and give me also a list of 8 or 10 of the best deciduous shrubs, and 4 or 5 evergreen shrubs, and how propagated. I want them all to be perfectly hardy and easy of cultivation.

I would like also to have you give a list of the best hardy Climbers. Is the Ivy hardy in this climate?

Please place those in the different lists in order as you consider them the most valuable and oblige, JAS. W. GRAY. Ball's Pond, Conn.

If the soil is light, and with a dry bottom, little difficulty will be experienced. If placed thickly in a bed, and covered loosely but completely with evergreen boughs, the danger would be still less. If the soil is heavy, it must be very thoroughly drained, both at the surface and beneath, and the earth trodden compactly about the roots—covering with evergreens would prove an important assistant.

Deciduous Shrubs—Japan quince, propagated by suckers and grafting; Tartarian Honeysuckle, by cuttings; Purple fringe, by layers; Siberian Lilac, Dwarf flowering-Almond, Deutzia scabra, and several handsome Spiraeas, by suckers and layers.

Evergreen Shrubs—Tree box, juniper, Savin, and American, English, and Irish yew—the first three by layers and cuttings—the rest by seeds. We should not forget the Roses among deciduous shrubs.

Climbers—The Ivy is hardy as far north as 41° or 42°. The finest climbers besides this, are Queen of the Prairies and Baltimore Belle roses; Wistaria; Bignonia radicans; Scarlet trumpet, Yellow trumpet, and woodbine Honeysuckles; Clematis flammula, viticella, and virginica; Aristolochia; and Periploca.

Fruits for Northern Iowa.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Will you let me know, through the Country Gentleman, what sorts of apples, pears, peaches, and plums, are best adapted to the northern part of Iowa, to commence the nursery business with? A SUBSCRIBER. Whitinsville, Sept. 24, 1855.

Without attempting to give a complete list, the following may be taken as a selection of some of the best.

APPLES—Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Sops of Wine, Early Strawberry, Benoni, Golden Sweet, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Hawley, Autumn Strawberry, Porter, Gravenstein, Melon, Rambo, Fall Pippin, Broadwell, Tallman Sweeting, Jonathan, Red Canada, Vandevere, Westfield Seek no further, Belmont, Peck's Pleasant, Swaar, Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet.

PEARS—Madeleine, Doyenne d'Eté, Osband's Summer, Tyson, Bloodgood, Giffard, Bartlett, Seckel, Buffum, Brandywine, Virgalieu, Bosc, Urbaniste, Anjou, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Flemish Beauty, Napoleon, Onondaga, Washington, Aremberg, Winter Nelis, Winkfield, Easter Beurre.

PEACHES—Cooledge's Favorite, Early York, Crawford's Early, George IV, Early Barnard, Morris white, Nivette, Old Mixon Free, President, Crawford's Late.

PLUMS—Lawrence, Columbia, Imperial Gage, Jefferson, Washington, Smith's Orleans, Lombard, Red Gage, McLaughlin.

An Ailment of Horses Kept Constantly Stabled.

Horses that are kept up, or in the stable, all the year through, and especially when they have no change or variety of food, but only hay and oats everlasting-ly, are very apt to get indigestion, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, in the form of want of appetite, feverishness, quick breathing, colic, gnawings of old wood, &c., &c. When a horse kept in the stable all the time falls off in flesh, or in appetite, or has any of the above symptoms, the most natural and simple mode of management is to change his food, as by giving him roots, or corn stalks, or green fodder, or turning him through the day to grass. When the bad symptoms do not yield to the employment of some such change of diet, perhaps the next best thing to do, would be, to make use of the following powders, which have been prescribed by Dr. Dadd for a case of this kind, with a view to the restoration of the vigor of the digestive organs. Take of

Powdered Gentian,.....	1 ounce
Do Ginger,	½ "
Do Salt,.....	2 "
Do Charcoal.....	1 "

Mix thoroughly, and divide into eight equal parts. Give one with the food night and morning.

Disease in the Feet of Cattle.

Can you or any of your correspondents, furnish any information in regard to a disease that is among cows in this vicinity. First, they are taken lame in one foot, and after a day or two the foot commences to swell the hoof spreads apart, and a running sore is formed. Some of them gather and break at the upper edge of the hoof. It lasts from three to eight weeks, causing the cows to shrink of their milk and flesh. I have tried various things, but nothing to effect any cure. Any information given through the COUNTRY GENTLEMAN will be thankfully received. L. C. W. Granville, N. Y. Sept. 15th. 1855. Is it not the hoof ail?

To Prevent Wheat from Sprouting.

To give a remedy after the damage is done, may remind our readers of the old proverb, "after the steed is stolen, shut the stable door." But, as a shrewd old friend sometimes remarks, "the best way is as good as any,"—a practice which will insure the grain crop from injury in wet seasons, and be wholly unobjectionable at other times, is worthy of adoption.

We have taken some pains to ascertain by experiment the precise time of cutting when the wheat crop affords the largest yield; and this we find to be when the chaff has become about one half or two-thirds yellow,—green streaks running through it—a few days earlier is better than too late. We have recommended this practice to our readers, and also to our neighbors, and many have adopted it. A good farmer and careful observer informs us that he cut a part of his wheat this year while in this condition, and put it up in capped shocks, well known to many farmers, and represented in the annexed figure. It remained during the long



period of heavy rains which followed, dried thoroughly during this time, and came out as bright and as fresh as in any year; while all the rest, cut at the usual time, was badly sprouted. The contrast was remarkable.

We saw large fields the present year that were quite ripe enough to cut, before the rains commenced, and regretted at the time the risk from delay that the owners were incurring, but did not dream of so disastrous a result.

Now if the practice of cutting early and shocking securely, is as good in any season, and better in wet ones, why not adopt it generally? Let our readers make a memorandum of this matter in their minds, for another year.

Oneida County Fair.

We are indebted to our correspondent, *Civis*, for an account of this Fair, which was held at Rome last week. Owing to the space occupied by the report of the State Fair, we are obliged to confine ourselves to a brief abstract of *Civis'* letter. The exhibition was in most respects good—the attendance large, and, as a whole, worthy of old Oneida. The sweepstakes for the best short-horn bull brought out the fine bull "Hutton," owned by S. P. CHAPMAN, Esq., of Madison County; and though he had no competitor, the Judges awarded Mr. Chapman the Society's portion (\$20,) of

the sweepstakes and a Diploma. The annual address, (on the "Cultivation of the Farmer,") was by Rev. W. E. KNOX, of Rome, and was full of profitable hints and practical suggestions. Eloquent addresses were also made by Ex-Gen. SEYMOUR and Judge BACON of Utica. Our correspondent concludes as follows:

A Ladies' Riding Match excited much interest, drew together a large concourse of people, and, as an incident of the Fair, was deemed by all a pleasing and taking feature.

The first premium of a Silver Cup, or \$15, was won by Miss BARTON, of Marshall, who rode a trotting horse, and rode decidedly well. Three other premiums were worthily bestowed.

Rome had an excellent Committee of Arrangements, and every thing was done to make the Society and all visitors satisfied. The receipts were about \$1300, and would have been much more, had it not been for rainy weather.

Fish Guano.

EDITORS COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Noticing an article in your paper on manures, in which you allude to fish manures, I thought you might be interested in learning that an incorporated company were engaged in manufacturing a manure, which they term fish guano. They obtain their fish from Narragansett Bay, and their works are located near Bristol, R. I. The only fish used are the Menhaden, a fish in appearance bearing quite a resemblance to shad, but small, weighing about one pound. The oil is taken from the fish by cooking with steam, and with some chemical combinations, the remains are converted into two varieties of guano. One kind is prepared somewhat as follows: The remains, after cooking, is a soft mass of flesh and bones, and after being chemically treated and partially dried, it is put into an oven and thoroughly baked, and then ground fine, similar to the specimen which you will receive with this, which, beside the chemical agents combined with it, is simple flesh and bones. This material or preparation, has been analyzed by Dr. Jackson of Boston, and he reports 35 per cent phosphate of lime—43 per cent of animal matter, and 7 per cent of potash; the remaining 15 per cent consists mainly of the added materials. The process necessary for the production of this is of course costly, yet the company have fixed the price lower, some \$10 per ton, than Peruvian guano is sold at. From its nature without an analysis, you will be able to see that it must be of great value.

Another, or the other kind, of manure made by the Narragansett Man. Co., avoids the expense of drying, baking and grinding. The fish are all treated chemically alike, but a suitable absorbent is provided, being in itself a valuable manure, but very dry; and with this absorbent, in about equal quantities, the boiled fish is first combined, and then the gelatinous substances, together with the blood boiled from the fish, is added. By their process the bones, flesh, &c., become an assimilated mass, and being rendered partially dry by handling, it is barreled, and sold at a cost of something less than two dollars per bbl. The company expect to have several thousand barrels of this for sale in the spring, as well as some tons of the powdered, both of which they denominate guano.

I think your correspondent *Observer*, estimates the quantity of oil contained in fish, quite too high. It is very generally conceded that some 80 per cent of the live weight of fish, is water. Oil as a fertilizer, I suppose is comparatively valueless. The flesh and bones of fish are what constitutes the value of fish for fertilizing purposes. S. B. HALLIDAY. *Providence, R. I.*

Answers to Inquiries.

PEARS—*W. B., Utica.* We judge both kinds of pears to be the same. The difference is not greater than is often produced by situation, soil, pruning, &c. It is the *Summer Rose*, a well known and much esteemed variety on both sides of the Atlantic. You "regard them far superior to the *Bloodgood*, *Dearborn's Seedling*, or any other early variety" you know. It is a good pear, but, as a general thing, hardly entitled to such praise.

GIRDLED TREES.—One of your lady readers desires information, through the Country Gentleman, whether a tree that has been *girdled* can be restored, and what process would you recommend, or is there no cure *GRACE.*

Trees girdled in winter, may be saved by connecting the bark above and the bark below by means of portions of the limbs, carefully set in so as to form accurately-fitting joints at the points of junction, like those made in grafting, being careful that a portion of the part between bark and wood coincides in both. The newly forming wood, descending through the inner bark of these connecting portions, deposits a new layer, and if several pieces are set around, the old denuded trunk is covered in a few years.

We can only recommend this process for trees of considerable size and value, as an hour or two of careful labor is required to operate properly on a tree in this way. Small ones are most easily replaced with new trees.

SPANISH CHESTNUT.—A subscriber would like to know of you or your correspondents, whether the French or Spanish Chestnut has been cultivated in this country, and if so, with what success as a nut bearing tree? *D. A. Washington City.*

We have never seen many experiments with the large Spanish Chestnut, of which there are several varieties—the seasons of central New-York appear to be too short for ripening the nuts—doubtless they would succeed well at Washington. Will such of our correspondents as may have had experience, please give us the results of their trials.

ORCHARD GRASS AND RYE GRASS—What is the difference between orchard grass and rye grass. Which is best adapted for cultivation in North Western New York? Where can seed be had? When sowed? Please state also how the ground should be prepared, etc. Any other information on this point, will oblige yours truly, *A FRIEND OF PROGRESS.*

Will some of our readers who have experience with these grasses, answer the above inquiries.

TO DESTROY MOLES.—Can you or any of the many readers to your valuable paper, inform me through its columns the best mode of destroying moles? Having been troubled with them for several years past, and having tried almost everything, but without effect. Any information will be thankfully received. *H. E. L. New-York.*

Moles are sometimes poisoned, and we have seen them caught with a common steel trap. In England they are caught with an old fashioned, simple trap which proves very effective. It is a flat board about 5 inches long, and 4 inches wide, with a hole in the center. At each end five holes are bored and a piece of wood bent in a half circle somewhat larger than the body of the mole, is fastened into them. These bent twigs or pieces of wood are grooved out, so as to hold a string of horse hair, which is run through the hole in the center and attached to a spring made by bending a stick three or four feet long. The trap is set in the burrows, the soil being carefully removed, and a sod placed on the trap to exclude the light and to make the burrow look as though it had not been disturbed. The horse hair attached to the spring is held by a triangular peg in the center hole and extending into the burrow. As the mole passes through, he knocks out this peg

and is caught round the body by the hair and instantly killed.

Catching moles is a business in many parts of England. The "mole catcher" agreeing to keep down the moles in his district at so much a farm. Probably many of our readers know of an easy method of destroying moles. If so we should be glad to hear from them.

THE ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTS.—Will you do me the favor to inform me whether the reports of the experiments and researches of Messrs LAWES & GILBERT, at Rothamsted, are to be found elsewhere than in the *Journal of the Royal Ag. Society*; and if not, what are the means and expense of obtaining them there. It seems to me that if they were published in a form that would be generally accessible and not expensive, they would be much sought for by intelligent farmers, and might be very useful to them. Agriculture is emphatically an experimental art, and I think there can be no better means of rapidly improving it than systematic and well directed experiments, carefully made, and their results placed before the public. *W. A. COLLINS. York, Livingston Co., N. Y.*

Mr. Lawes' papers are to be found nowhere except in the *Journals of the Royal Agricultural Society*, and in the *Reports of the British Association for the Advancement of Science*, and in the *Gardener's Chronicle* and *Agricultural Gazette*. We trust that Mr. LAWES will be induced to republish them in a separate work, but he is at present so much occupied with the experiments that he is unable to bestow that time in preparing his results for the press which the importance of the subject demands. One tenth part of the results of his twelve years experiments, have not yet been published at all.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—I have a son who is desirous of attending an agricultural school. Will you be kind enough through your paper or by letter, to mention the best agricultural school, or send me a catalogue, and greatly oblige *YOUR SUBSCRIBER*.

We are sorry to say that at present we know of no good agricultural school to recommend to you.

MULES.—*P. B., Goshen, N. Y.* You can get such a pair of mules as you want, of E. B. BISHOP & Sons, Jersey City, or J. Buckalew, Jamesburgh, N. J. The price varies, according to quality, from \$200 to \$600, and over. Those having mules for sale, would do well to advertise them in this paper.

UNDERDRAINING WITH PINE PLANK.—I desire to underdrain with sections of inch plank, 16 feet long nailed edge and edge together, forming a triangular trough; the trough to be placed inverted in the bottom of the ditch; the ditch then to be filled up with heart pine plank. Will this be a lasting drain? Will it be economical? Will it be practicable? Information will much oblige. *JNO. MCREEED. Girard, Ala.*

Will some of our readers give their experience.

CULTURE OF THE CRANBERRY.—Will you inform me of the proper time for transplanting the low bush cranberry—if they can be propagated by buying the vines the same as grapes, &c. Please answer soon and oblige *F. D. C. Charlton, Saratoga Co.*

Will some of our correspondents who have had experience and success in the cultivation of the cranberry, please furnish us the desired information.

WARTS ON HORSES.—Can you or any of your many subscribers or correspondents supply a remedy for "warts" on horses? If so you or they, would be, in this quarter of the world, hailed as public benefactors by giving publicity to it, many valuable animals being greatly afflicted with them here. I am induced to trouble you from the fact of being a subscriber to both your valuable productions, the *Country Gentleman* and *Cultivator*, for the last three years, during all which time I have looked anxiously though in vain for the much needed information. I have a very fine mare from which I should like to rear a colt or two,

but fear to try it lest her progeny should be similarly afflicted, almost covered with them. Can you say whether it would be likely to be so or not? Any information on the matter, particularly if attended with a sure and speedy cure, would be a charity conferred on the suffering creature, and a relief to many persons in the neighborhood. T. N. SMITH. Quebec.

PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.—I would also ask you to give me some information through the medium of your Country Gentleman, about the People's College—where located—its terms—address of officers, and whether Agriculture is taught as a science. J. B. S.

The People's College is yet in embryo. It has a corporate existence, but is yet without a local habitation. It is intended, we believe, that agriculture shall form one of the principal branches taught, when it goes into operation.

GRAFTING.—Will you please inform me through your journal the proper mode of grafting fruit trees, with the method of preparing the wax. P. W. H.

For twenty-five cents you can procure the *Illustrated Annual Register* for 1855, which will furnish you every necessary instruction in relation to grafting and grafting wax, together with directions for the cultivation and management of all kinds of fruit trees; and the same work for 1856, will supply you a complete descriptive list of all the best fruits of the different varieties, beside a large amount of valuable information on a great variety of other subjects.

FRUIT SEEDS.—Can you tell me where I can procure a bushel each of apple, pear, quince and cherry seeds. O. A. Juda, Wis. [We presume they can be had of the nurserymen at Syracuse and Rochester.]

MT. AIRY AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE B. T. R.—This school has ceased. We know of no such school as you inquire for.

H. E. R.—We should not expect much manorial effect, on any land, from the burnt sand to be obtained from iron foundries? Why should it be more valuable than the same sand before it has been burnt. Perhaps the oxide of iron, from the castings, which adheres to it, might prove beneficial. Try a little and report the result.

BROOM-CORN SEED.—Will some one of experience inform a correspondent "how seed is usually cleaned from broom-corn."

CLAY PAINT.—I saw in your last number, a recommendation of the use of clay as a paint. Please inform a subscriber, through your paper, how many coats of the paint are required to make a good finish—whether the paint is durable, and whether there is any danger of the coat (if thick) scaling off from the wood? C. Will "A. B." answer the above inquiries?

Cure for Bots in Horses.

I noticed some time since that a subscriber of *The Cultivator*, wished to learn how to cure bots in horses. Having a valuable receipt, from an old farmer out west, I thought I would send it to you, for the benefit of yourself and correspondents. It not only cures, but acts as a preventive, and keeps them in perfect health. I give it to my horses every spring and autumn, as you will see below:

RECIPE.—Powdered rosin, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Sulphur, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Sub. Sulphur, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Glauber salts, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Antimony, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Assafoetida, 4 ounces.
Copperas, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Aluin, 4 ounces.
Bay berries, 4 ounces.

Powder each of these ingredients separately, and then mix them. Dose—a tablespoonful morning and evening, mixed in the feed, to be given every day for two weeks, in the spring and autumn. J. F. D. L. Greensborough, Md.

Provincial Fair of Canada West.

The Annual Fair of the Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada came off last week and was highly successful, although owing to unfavorable weather on the "shilling days" the attendance was not quite as large as usual. In the stock department, the show has never been excelled on this side of the Atlantic. Our Canadian friends are careful breeders, and they have latterly made some judicious importations, so that the general character of their animals visibly improves at each succeeding exhibition. In Short-horns the show was particularly fine. Ralph Wade Jr. of Cobourg, exhibited 21 head of thorough-breds and 12 head of grades. His recently imported two year old bull has some fine points, but he is not quite equal to what we had expected. John Wade of Port Hope showed a fine lot of Short-horns in excellent condition. Jno. Walton of Peterboro, exhibited a fine 4 year old bull and other first rate shorthorns. Mr. Stone of Guelph, showed several head, some of which were recently imported. They are beautiful animals. Geo. Roddick of Cobourg, and many others exhibited good short horns.

The show of Devons was we should judge, not so large as that of the Durhams, but in quality it was at least equal, if not superior. W. H. Lock of St. Thomas showed 21 head, several of them imported, and all exceedingly good. They are mostly from the herds of James Quarly, and Francis Marson. R. Ferrie of Doon, James Woolener of Simcoe, Daniel Tye of Wilmot, and many others exhibited very good Devons.

Ayrshires were well represented. R. L. Dennison of Toronto, and Baron de Longueuil of Kingston, exhibited superior animals. Mrs. Ewart of Dundas, showed 14 head. John Boys of Amherst Island, B. R. Wright of Cobourg, and Thomas Dawes of Lachine, C. E. also showed good Ayrshires. We are pleased to see this beautiful and useful breed of cattle so well appreciated in Canada.

Herefords are not popular in Canada; Wm. Mc Micken, of Stamford, and Baron de Longueuil, we believe, were the only exhibitors. The animals shown are good specimens of the breed.

Superior Galloways were shown by Wm. Roddick, of Somerville, and by Geo. Miller, of Markham. We were glad to find such good specimens of this hardy and useful breed in Canada. We believe there are a few West Highland Cattle in the Province, but none were exhibited. We saw no Alderneys.

The show of grades was not large, but there were some very fine animals amongst them, the Durhams being evidently the favorite breed for crossing. Except thoroughbreds, there were very few milch cows on the ground, and none of any great merit. Working cattle, ditto.

There was a very fair show of horses, especially of the Clydes and other heavy breeds. Well matched carriage horses, here as elsewhere, were few and far between. The plow teams, or horses for all heavy work, were very fine; nearly all of them possessing more or less of the Clyde blood. In farm horses the Canadians

are altogether ahead of the American farmers. We saw no Norman or Lower Canadian horses exhibited. On the whole, although the show of horses was very good, it was hardly quite equal to that at Hamilton in 1853, or even to that at London last year.

There was a fine show of Longwooled sheep, the large Leicesters predominating. The Messrs. Millers of Markham, were the largest exhibitors and their sheep are truly magnificent. Many of them are of recent importation. Their immense size, the character of the wool and the general appearance of the sheep would indicate that they are not pure bred Leicesters. They have probably a dash of Cotswold or Teeswater blood in them. Whether this be so or not, they are remarkable sheep, and deservedly popular in Canada. Are they not "Scotch Leicesters," and should they be allowed to compete with the English Leicesters which are little more than half the size? R. & W. Gordon of Paris, exhibited five beautiful ewes, recently imported. They are directly or indirectly, we forget which, from the celebrated flock of Mr. Sandy of Nottinghamshire. Christopher Walker of London, also showed a superior imported ram and 4 ewes. John Dodds of Montreal, R. Wade Jr. of Cobourg, and many others, whose names we did not learn, showed good Leicesters—the large or Scotch variety predominating.

The show of South Downs was not large but their is a marked improvement in the character of the sheep as compared with former exhibitions. R. & W. Gordon of Paris showed a pen of the most perfect animals we have seen for sometime. His yearling ram, got by L. G. Morris' celebrated buck "Young York," is a model of symmetry and beauty. Mr. Spencer of Whitby, was one of the most prominent exhibitors of South Downs. He has recently imported largely from the flocks of Jonas Webb and the Duke of Richmond, and showed quite a number of very superior sheep. Arnold Burrows of Paris, and many others exhibited good South Downs. Mr. Parsons of Riga, N. Y., was the only exhibitor from this side.

Cotswolds were exhibited by Mr. Stone of Guelph, by the Messrs. Miller, and others. The sheep shown by Mr. Stone are very superior, and we believe are but of recent importation. Are they Cotswolds or New Oxfordshire?

The show of pigs was not as large or as good as at some previous fairs. Geo. McKinley of Travalgar exhibited a Yorkshire boar which was said to weigh upwards of a 1000 lbs. He was 7 feet 3 inches in length and 5 feet 10 inches girth. James Young of Georgetown, also showed a superior boar of this breed. C. A. Jordison of Port Hope exhibited some imported Yorkshire pigs of less size and finer breed which attracted some attention. There were several good pigs shown, a cross between the Leicester and Yorkshire. There were some fair Berkshires shown, and a few good Suffolks, but nothing of any great merit. The small breeds do not appear to be favorites in Canada.

Poultry show poor, and attracted little attention. There was a good exhibition of Agricultural Implements, &c., and we several times heard the remark: "What a number of Reaping and Mowing Machines there are on the ground!" Many of these were made in the Province, but a good portion came from the "States." Few things on exhibition attracted more attention. J. Rapalje & Co. of Rochester, N. Y., and Port Hope, made the greatest display. We noticed in their collection an iron Clod Crusher, somewhat of the nature of Crosskill's Clod Crusher, an English implement which we have repeatedly recommended to our readers. It is manufactured by Mr. Williams of Henrietta, N. Y.

We heard several old farmers laughing at the Yankee plows on exhibition. We know that to one accustomed to the heavy, iron, long-tailed British plows, their appearance at first sight is not prepossessing. But we can assure our Canadian friends that they are "better than they look," and that they really make good work. They may not turn so smooth and neat a

furrow as the Scotch or English plows, but they break up and pulverize the soil, and leave a good seed bed. Try them.

A Post-hole Borer worked by horse power was on exhibition, but we did not see it work. We judge, however, that it is a good machine. It is the invention of Jno. Wade, of Cobourg.

Charnock's Brick and Tile Machine manufactured by B. F. Smith of Hamilton was on exhibition. Had it been at work, as is generally the case at the English Fairs, we could have formed a more definite opinion of its merits. It is probably an excellent machine, perhaps, as is claimed, by far the best yet invented.

"Samuelson's Patent Double Acting Gardner's Turnip Cutting Machine," imported from England, we believe, by one of the County Agricultural Societies, was on exhibition. We have had some experience in its use and prefer it to any other we have seen. We would recommend it to the attention of our agricultural implement makers.

The show of fruits and flowers was very meagre,—far inferior to either the London or Hamilton Fairs. Judge Campbell of Niagara, showed some uncommonly fine Steven's Genesee pears. Apples were generally good, Northern Spy, quite superior. The Pomme de Neige or Snow apple was in every collection and in all cases excellent. Alexanders, about half the size as some of those exhibited at Albany County Fair. Kentish Fillbasket remarkably large and well grown. We saw but three varieties of plums on exhibition. Coes Golden Drop very fine. The exhibitor says the curculio has not yet visited him.

One of the best features of the Fair was the display of grain and vegetables. The turnips, ruta bagas, mangolds, beets and carrots compared favorably with the best we have seen at the great English fairs—and that is saying a good deal. Baron de Longuenil showed a sugar beet weighing when pulled 35 lbs. The Baron asks: "Would it not be advantageous to sow them in the autumn?" Better Savory Cabbages and Cauliflower we have never seen. Potatoes good. Many of the varieties showed symptoms of the rot. The Cumberland Kidney variety took the first prize. Four sorts of potatoes grown on the Experimental Farm University Grounds, Toronto, from seed imported from England, were quite small. We understand from Prof. Buckland that last year they were even still smaller. If they keep on increasing every year, they may by and by prove useful. The Mexican potato was for many years so small as to be considered worthy of cultivation only as a curiosity. As a general thing, we believe, potatoes imported from England are comparatively worthless in this climate.

There was a good show of Wheat. Some bluestem shown by Isaac Anderson of West Flamborough, was said to weigh 67 lbs. per bushel. It was a beautiful wheat, and certainly would weigh 64 or 65 lbs. per bushel, and that is what we call good wheat, this season. Oats, barley, clover and timothy seed, of medium quality only. There were a few lots of Tares or Vetches on exhibition, which were very good. Will some of our Canadian correspondents inform us whether this favorite crop for soiling purposes in England, is suitable to this climate?

We did not see a good cheese on exhibition, except some Stilton made by Ralph Wade, Jr., of Cobourg, which was excellent.

We cannot close without acknowledging our indebtedness to the Secretary, Prof. Buckland, to the President, the Hon. Mr. Christie, to the General Superintendent of the grounds, Mr. Jno. Wade, to Col. Marks, and several other gentlemen, for the many courtesies and kind attentions received.

The editor of the *Ohio Farmer* mentions as having seen at Cincinnati, Duchesse D'Angouleme pears that would weigh over a pound on trees only two years old from the bud.

Breaking Steers.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I notice an inquiry in the *Country Gentleman*, about *breaking* or *training* steers. Our practice is to prepare a yard about two rods in diameter—the best form is an octagon in shape—so high and strong that they cannot get out of it, and a whip made of a light stick about eight feet long, that will spring easily, with a lash upon it; the lash should be about eighteen inches long, nicely braided, and as hard as it can be braided, so that it will bend regularly. With this the operator should be able to strike to an inch. These are all the fixtures necessary to train steers, however wild. Turn the steers into the yard and commence caressing them. The pockets of the operator should be well supplied with potatoes, roots, corn on the cob, &c.; the whip should be kept out of sight, and caressing continued until all signs of fear disappear and they will eat freely from the hand. The whip may now be taken and laid over the neck of one at a time, so that the lash may hang on the right side of the head, and swing gently against the right side of the nose, every touch being accompanied with the word "Haw," in a uniform, mild, low tone of voice, and continued, never leaving the animal, or taking the whip away from him till he will turn toward you by the motion of the whip and word without touching him, and will stop at the word, "Whoa."

Both will learn this first lesson in a period of time, varying from one to four hours. Feeding from the hand, should precede and follow each lesson. On a following day they should be turned into the yard as at first, and the first lesson briefly reviewed; the operator invariably securing complete subjection, without harshness or severity.

The more reasonable, uniform, and mild the operator is, the better he will succeed; the review should not occupy more than five minutes. Then the yoke may be taken in one hand, and carried carefully about them, with the whip always in the other; this should continue as long as they show fear for the new object.

Then hang the bows upon their necks; accustom them to the noise of the rings, &c., (never frightening them;) continue caressing them till they are yoked. When yoked, turn them around, as at first, repeatedly; unyoke them and yoke the near one on the off side; by this time they will be perfectly gentle, chew their cuds, &c.

They are now broken to drive and yoke, and if rightly managed will be as submissive in the open field as in the yard.

The third lesson is, to learn them to draw. This may be done by attaching a chain to the ring of the yoke, and learn them to draw it and turn gently either way. A small weight may then be fastened to the chain, and finally a sleigh or wagon with no load; never suffer them to draw at a load heavier than one can draw with perfect ease until they are thoroughly acquainted with work. It is an advantage to learn them to work on either side. We have frequently broken steers in six hours, viz., three days of two hours each, and they invariably make kind, gentle, and *very active cattle*. This method cultivates good-nature in the animals, and preserves their life and spirits. *Warren, Herkimer Co., N. Y.*

Best Time for Cutting Willows.

MR. L. TUCKER—In the *Country Gent.* of the 27th ult., the inquiry is made—"When is the best time to cut Osiers?" It has been supposed that the fall was the best time, but "experience" has convinced me that March or April is the best time to cut for manufacture or cuttings.

Osiers cut in the fall, and put into a cellar, as recommended by Downing, are liable to become dry; and when used for cuttings one-third of them will not germinate. When cut in spring they will give a better growth, and when used for manufacturing will peel better. The great drawback to the culture of the willow, has been the labor of peeling. There is reason to believe that this will be obviated by the invention of Mr. Colby, of Jonesville, Vt., who has a machine, which, he says, will peel two or three tons per day. It is my intention to go and see it in operation, after which you shall hear from me again. JOHN H. CORNING. *Valatie, Oct. 1, 1855.*

Bread and Yeast.

I believe no one has answered the question—"how to make good bread from grown wheat."

I have thought scalding the flour an improvement. Take as much boiling water as is needed to wet up a baking of bread, pour it on the flour, stirring at the same time with a pudding stick—have it as thick as you can stir it. Do not take too much water, as it thins so much in rising, you may get too large a baking. It will look rather lumpy and unpromising, but it will *work right*. When cool enough, add yeast. When light, make in a stiff dough, and set to rise. When this is light, mould into stiff loaves, and let them rise again. Bread made of grown wheat should not be eaten before the second day.

Excellent Yeast that always has the "good luck" to rise. Peal and boil a dozen or two potatoes—mash—add the water in which they were boiled, and flour to make a thick batter, and a cup of sugar. When cool enough, stir in some *sweet* lively yeast. If the cup of yeast you set it with, is not perfectly *sweet*, you had better stir in it a small lump of soda before you add it, so that you will not be obliged to use a spoonful at every baking. As soon as the yeast seems light, set it away in a cool place, and stir it down if inclined to run over. This yeast is preferred by dyspeptics, to whom the faintest flavor of hops is discernible and distressing. *Elsie. Waukesha, Wis.*

MESSRS. EDITORS—I send you the following recipe for making bread from flour of grown wheat: Mix with the dough of three or four large loaves, about half a gill of whiskey, and the bread will be light. Let those who dislike to use whiskey, mix a small lump of butter or lard with the dough. My wife, who is an enemy of whiskey, uses the latter remedy, and we generally have light bread, although our wheat was grown, in common with our neighbors'. S. B. BUCKLEY.

Notes for the Month.

DEATH OF PROF. JOHNSTON.—The last arrival brings us the intelligence of the death of Prof. JAMES F. W. JOHNSTON, which occurred at Durham, England, on the 18th of September, at the age of 59. No man has done more than Prof. J. to render the great principles of science as applied to agriculture, clear and intelligible to the common reader; and he merits the lasting gratitude of both British and American farmers, for, we presume, his works have been quite as extensively read in this country as in Great Britain.

AN OMISSION.—In our account of the Ohio State Fair, we fear we have entirely omitted to mention the address of Dr. KENNICOTT, delivered on Thursday afternoon in the Floral tent. Those who heard him spoke of it in the highest terms; but owing to some misunderstanding or mal-arrangement, previous notice was not given of the time and place, when and where, and we, and many others, who like ourselves were anxious to constitute a portion of his audience, had no opportunity of enjoying this privilege. We are happy to learn that the Dr.'s address will appear in full in the Society's report.

VIRGALIEU PEARS.—We are indebted to Messrs. ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, for a box of Virgalieu Pears. They are beautiful samples of this old and excellent pear—far superior in size and perfection of growth to any we have seen for years. Indeed some of our friends, to whom we submitted them, were very much inclined to doubt, from their large size and beauty, whether they could be genuine Virgalieus.

PEARS.—Mr. DORR of this city has presented us with samples of white Doyenne, Surpasse Virgalieu, and Doyenne Boussock pears, from his garden—the latter, one of remarkable size and beauty. It measured 10½ inches in circumference. The Doyenne was much smaller than samples we happened to have from Western New-York, but in quality was decided to be much superior by several, who had an opportunity of testing them. We are also indebted to Mr. Dorr for samples of the Madison Plum, an excellent late variety described by him in the *Country Gentleman*, vol. 4, page 362.

LARGE PEACHES.—We had on exhibition in our office last week, an Ohio Peach—one of a couple of dozen sent by S. WITT, Esq., of Cleveland, to a friend of his in this city—which measured 11½ inches in circumference, and weighed twelve ounces. The whole lot were about the same size—one a trifle heavier, weighing 13 ounces. They were "Crawford's Late," and believed to be the largest ever seen here.

BURGUNDY GRAPE.—Mr. A. B. Marvin, Brewster Station, Putnam Co. N. Y., has shown us a few bunches of a grape which, in conjunction with about fifty other varieties, he imported from France two years ago. This is the only one that proves valuable. It is hardy, productive, of good flavor and ripens early. It is doubtless the Burgundy grape. Mr. M. thinks it will be

an excellent grape for wine making purposes in the northern and eastern states.

AMERICAN SHORT HORN HERD BOOK.—As we were closing up the paper, we received from LEWIS F. ALLEN, Esq., the second volume of his American Herd Book. It is a handsomely executed work of 650 pages, containing 2700 full pedigrees, besides the produce of cows which are registered, and upwards of 50 portraits of living animals. Price to subscribers \$5.—to non-subscribers \$6. If to be sent by mail, 45 cents must be added to prepay postage.

THE VERMONT STATE FAIR was held at Rutland last week, and we were greatly disappointed in finding ourselves unable to attend it, as we had intended. We learn that the exhibition was very successful, the show, particularly of cattle, sheep and Morgan horses, being good, and the attendance large.

PROVINCIAL FAIR OF LOWER CANADA—The third annual Fair of the Agricultural Association of Canada East, held at Sherbrooke, was well attended and every way successful. The Governor General, Sir E. W. HEAD, Lady HEAD and other distinguished ladies and gentlemen were present, and our loyal Canadian friends seem to have had a general good time. We have not yet received the premium list, but Col. STEVENS of Dunham, it is said took the first premium for Durham bulls in the first class, and Mr. Benton of Stanstead in the second class. Col. S. BAKER, took the first prize for Durham cows, and Mr. James Logan of Montreal for Ayrshire. The show of horses was large and excellent. Few sheep and swine were shown, and the same is true of poultry.

BROOKFIELD TOWN FAIR.—We have received an account of the 6th annual Fair of the Brookfield (Madison Co.) Ag. Society, which was held Sept. 19 and 20, under the most favorable circumstances. The exhibition we should judge, was equal to that of very many county societies. The attendance was large, embracing nearly the entire population of the town, as well as many from the surrounding towns. The prizes were so arranged as to draw out samples of nearly all the products, in-door and out, of the town; and the number of premiums awarded amounted about 230. We wish there were many more such societies. It does indeed, in the words of the report, "give evidence that there is honor, wealth and dignity in labor."

REAPERS AT PARIS.—A Paris correspondent of the *New York Daily Times*, says—"MANNY's Reaping Machine has been sold to Prince Napoleon, and the patent for France has been disposed of to a company. I am forbidden to mention the sum. McCORMICK'S is not yet sold. These admirable inventions will, perhaps, obtain less success in France than in other countries, from the circumstances of the extreme subdivision of the land. A man owning a lot measuring half an acre would not buy a machine for reaping the wheat or mowing the clover it may produce. The

large farmers of the grand agricultural districts, however, cannot henceforward do without them. The press has given due importance to the experiments at Trappes, of which I wrote you last week; and has chronicled the brilliant success of the American machines of MANNY, MCCORMICK, WRIGHT and PITTS."

EXTRAORDINARY WHEAT CROP.—The San Jose Telegraph says that Michael Marshall, living near Reed's Mills, adjoining San Jose, raised 87 bushels of wheat to the acre. Another California paper mentions another wheat crop in that state, which, on the whole crop, averaged over 60 bushels to the acre, the present season.

FALL PLOWING SHOULD BE DONE EARLY.—The Boston Cultivator well says: "Plowing, both for winter grain and for the purpose of rotting the sward before next spring, should be done as soon as practicable. If delayed till the warm weather is past, little or no decomposition will take place, but the vegetable matter will lie inert till spring, and the furrow then be tough and the grass likely to start from it. The sward would rot more in one month before the middle of October, than it would from that time to May. Many farmers often lose the great object they desire to accomplish by fall plowing, on account of overlooking this fact."

On the other hand, the *Cultivator* thinks that "if it is desired to mellow and sweeten a stiff clay, the later it is plowed the better, in order that the frost may act upon it at once before it is soaked by rain."

BEES AND HONEY.—I am doing something in raising honey, and should like to have you tell all you know about the management of bees. I have been experimenting with them a number of years, and think I have succeeded in doing as well, if not better, than any other man in this state, with the same number of swarms. Last year I took twelve hundred pounds of nice table box-honey from twenty-five swarms. If any one has got as much or more, according to the number of swarms, I should like to know it, and would try to learn something about it. LUCIUS BISHOP. New Russia, N. Y.

S. M. Bassett

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OPEN to both Ladies and Gentlemen, affording unequalled facilities for acquiring a business education.

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Gentlemen and Ladies can enter College at any time (as there is no class system) and receive individual instruction. For particulars send for a circular.

Sept. 27—w2tm1t

HAY PRESSES.

HAY PRESS, to press bales of 150 lbs. to 225 lbs.—Price \$10. **Hay Press** to press bales of 200 lbs. to 250 lbs.—Price \$15.

The above presses are well worthy the attention of farmers. For sale at the North River Agricultural Warehouse.

GRIFFING & BRO.,
60 Cortlandt-Street, New-York.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

PERUVIAN GUANO, No. 1, with Government weight and brand upon each bag. Price \$50 per ton of 2000 lbs.

PERUVIAN GUANO, No. 1, taken from the lower part of the cargo, a little damp, with above brand upon each bag. Price \$13 per ton of 2000 lbs.

As the latter article is sold by some retail dealers for the best quality, be particular to observe that the *Damp Guano* has the figure 2 under the weight mark. For sale by

ANTOINE LONGETT,
34 Cliff street, corner of Fulton,
New-York.

TO NURSERYMEN.

THE subscriber, at Bangor, Maine, continues to furnish NATIVE EVERGREEN TREES, to dealers, at the lowest prices for cash—among which are Silver Fir, Double Spruce, White Pine, White Hemlock, Larch or Juniper, American Arbor Vitæ for Hedges, &c.

Priced Catalogues sent to applicants, and correspondence solicited. October and November are favorable months for shipping and transplanting west and south of the Hudson river, and in the fall advantage can be taken by sending in sailing vessels at low freight.

Oct. 4—w1tm1t WM. MANN.

Northern Muscadine Grape.

THE undersigned would inform the public, that after having had 25 years experience with more than 40 varieties of Grape, said to be adapted to this climate, they have never been able to find any that at all compare with the *Early Northern Muscadine*, either in point of flavor for the table, or for producing the richest of Wine—said by some of the best French judges to be the best Wine Grape they have ever seen in North America—its early habit of ripening, being on an average for 14 years past, from three to four weeks earlier than the Isabella, and pronounced by thousands who have eaten the fruit in our gardens, quite superior to that famous grape. As far North as our Society is located, the Muscadine, for fourteen years past, in point of profit, has yielded us 15 dollars, where the Isabella or any other kind of grape has yielded us one.

As we are in the business of producing new varieties of Grape, we are not afraid to challenge any of the Northern States to produce its equal: for we have impartially tried all the new varieties, and have in reality found **NOTHING** that compares with it.

This is an entirely new variety known as the Northern Muscadine or Shaker Seedling. It was produced in the Society of Shakers at New-Lebanon, Columbia Co., and State of New-York, and has been and still is with them a Standard Grape, that does obeisance to no other grape yet known as a hardy grape in these Northern States. This remarkably fine and high-flavored Grape was produced from the seed of the Native White Grape, growing wild on the banks of Connecticut River. Having proved it for 15 years past, in almost every situation, we can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it to the public as the very best, in every point considered, of any grape yet known in this Northern latitude; for we have intended to thoroughly prove the whole list of hardy grapes that were noted for their goodness, and then recommend truthfully according to the result of our experience. And as the public are now being most shamefully imposed on, by unprincipled persons selling grape roots that are worthless and good for nothing, under this name, Muscadine, we would caution all to beware of whom they purchase roots bearing the above name, as we will hold ourselves responsible for the genuineness of none but such as are ordered to our personal address, or of such of our agents as can show proper reference that we have duly appointed them. We have now on hand a choice supply of Roots ready for this fall's setting. October and November are suitable for this purpose.

Principal Agents, { D. J. HAWKINS,
R. F. CROSSMAN,
Shaker Village, New-Lebanon,
Columbia Co., N. Y.

Agricultural Books,
For sale at the office of the *Country Gentleman*.

FRUIT TREES

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, &c.

A **N** extensive and select collection of **Fruit Trees**, propagated exclusively from bearing trees of the finest sorts, is offered for sale at the Nursery of J. J. THOMAS, Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y.

Careful selections will be made by the Proprietor, when desired, embracing a suitable proportion of the best varieties, so as to afford a regular succession of the Finest Fruit through Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Also, for sale, a large collection of the best hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, &c., among which are the most brilliant varieties of **Roses**, the finest **Spiraeas**, **Paeonias**, **Phloxes**, &c.

All orders, accompanied with remittances, will be faithfully and promptly attended to, and the Trees and Plants packed in the best manner for safe conveyance by railway.

NURSERY STOCK

Of FRUIT TREES and EVERGREENS,

To be sold by W. THORBURN, J. V. B. TELLER, and Estate of JAMES WILSON deceased:

WHO now offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, the entire NURSERY STOCK belonging to the firm. Great reductions from the regular prices will be made, as we desire to make as large sales as possible this autumn and next spring, to dealers and others, in order to settle up entirely the business of the firm. The stock is as follows:

31,000 Grafted Apple, 5 to 12 feet high, with fine heads.
14,000 Standard Pear, with fine heads, 4 to 10 feet high.
4,000 Plum, 4 to 10 feet high.
1,600 Cherry, 5 to 12 feet high, with fine heads.
2,000 Peach, 1 and 2 years from the bud.
3,000 European Linden, 2 and 3 years, very fine trees, with fine heads.
3,000 European Mountain Ash, 1 to 3 years.
5,000 Norway Spruce.
1,000 European Larch, 100 Tulip Tree.
150 Laburnum and Balsam Fir.

Also, Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry Stocks. The Fruit trees embrace all the very best varieties for extensive cultivation, and are of fine, healthy growth.

Personal inspection of the trees at the Nursery, preferred to correspondence. A liberal discount for cash, as it is desirable to sell for cash, instead of on credit. Catalogues to be had on application, or by mail, directed to

W. THORBURN, Seedsman, &c., 492 Broadway, Albany.

Sept. 13—w7tm3t

Maclura or Osage Orange Hedges.

H. W. PITKIN,

Manchester, Conn., Dealer in Seeds and Plants.

IN consequence of the increasing demand for this remarkable Hedge plant, my exclusive attention is now given to the business. Seed is yearly gathered by my own agents, and may be relied upon as fresh and genuine. As many persons prefer the plants ready for setting in hedges, I have established nurseries in different sections of the country, where they are raised on an extensive scale, and in the most economical manner, and am ready to contract them in any quantity. A descriptive pamphlet on the Culture of Osage Orange Hedges, given to purchasers.

G. G. SHEPPARD, New-York—P. B. MINGLE, Philadelphia—BYRAM, PITKIN & CO., Louisville, Ky., wholesale Agents. Apply as above.

April 5—w2m2m

Hay Presses, Hay Presses.

DEDERICK'S PORTABLE PARALLEL LEVER HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL HAY PRESSES.

THESE Presses are so constructed that they can be taken apart at the manufactory, and (by the printed directions accompanying each press) put together again in a couple of hours by any two farmers, without the aid of a mechanician. They are so conveniently portable that they can be moved from one field or farm to another, as a sleigh is moved, by a pair of horses or oxen, and for convenience and power of operation they are altogether unequalled. They are now being shipped to all parts of the country, and are in every instance giving the most decided satisfaction. With two men and a boy to attend the horse, one of these machines will bale from 6 to 8 tons of hay per day, according to the No. or size of the press. Prices, from \$130 to \$175. For circular, with full description, apply personally or by mail to the subscribers.

DEERING & DICKSON,
Premium Agricultural Works,
Albany, N. Y.

May 10—w&meowtf

LIFE ILLUSTRATED: A First Class Weekly Newspaper, devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to ENTERTAINMENT, IMPROVEMENT and PROGRESS. One of the **BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPERS IN THE WORLD**. Two DOLLARS a year.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL: Devoted to Hydrotherapy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy, with numerous Illustrations; and those Laws which govern Life and Health. \$1 a year.

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For THREE DOLLARS, in advance, a copy of each of these Journals will be sent one year. Address prepaid,

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

Sept. 6—w4tm2t

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.

PERUVIAN GUANO, No. 1—Price \$52 per ton of 2000 lbs. This guano we receive direct from the Peruvian government's Agent, with government weight and brand on each bag. Farmers purchasing of us cannot fail to receive the best No. 1 Peruvian. We keep none of the prepared, or No. 2 Guano.

Farmers or dealers wishing to purchase in large quantities, will receive a liberal discount.

BONE DUST, Land Plaster, Poudrette, Superphosphate of Lime, &c., at the North River Agricultural Warehouse.

GRIFFING & BRO.,
60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Aug 23—w8tm3t

DE BURG'S NO. 1

Ammoniated Super-Phosphate of Lime.

THE above valuable compound is warranted pure and genuine. The manufacturing department is under the personal direction of the subscriber, and will have studious attention as to his preparation at all times being uniform in its component parts. Many experiments during the past year, with the above brand, in equal quantity with Peruvian Guano and other concentrated Fertilizers, scrupulously testing its value as compared with the latter, by various State Farms, public Agricultural Committees, &c., have been made, showing a preference for it as a manure, both as to early indument and prolificness of growth. Pamphlets will be sent on application to the subscriber, containing full directions for use, &c.

C. B. DE BURG,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
Williamsburg, L. I.

June 14—w&mtf

Virginia Land for Sale.

THE subscriber having yet a few Farms for sale from his large and valuable tract of land situated in the county of Fairfax, Virginia, on and near the Turnpike leading from Washington and Georgetown to Leesburgh, 16 miles from the city of Washington, two miles from the Canal, and within 3 miles of the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Rail Road. The soil is of the first quality, of a deep red color, seldom affected by drouths to which most lands are subject. Adapted to grain, plaster, clover, and all kinds of grass. The land will be sold in lots of 100 or 200 acres, or as the purchaser may desire. Every Farm will be well supplied with wood, which consists of oak, chestnut and second growth of pines. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

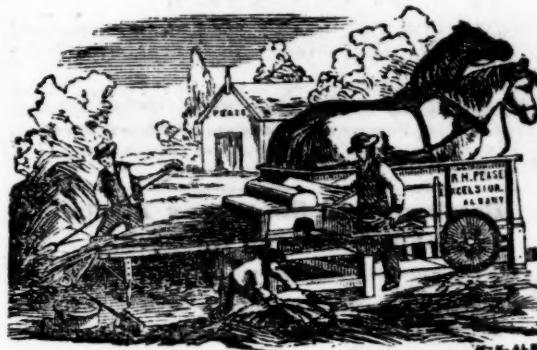
S. S. MILLER,
Spring-Vale, Fairfax Co., Va.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM of One Hundred acres in MILO CENTER, Yates Co., N. Y. a short distance from the line of the Canandaigua and Elmira Rail Road. It is well watered by springs and a fine stream, easily cultivated—soil a fine gravelly loam, unsurpassed for either grain or grass, with exception of about 20 acres which is choice natural meadow land.

It has upon it a good Dwelling House and out Buildings—is in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, school houses and stores, and is in every respect one of the most desirable locations in the state. For terms which will be made easy, apply to GASPER & CO., 41 Water St., New-York; Caleb Gasper, Esq., Marcellus, Onondaga Co., Geo Young, Esq., Milo Center, Elias Bently, Esq., Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., S. Booth, Esq., Branchport, Yates Co. Norman Seymour, Mechanicsville, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Judge Ellsworth, Pen Yan.

March 1—mtf



Excelsior Agricultural Works.

Warehouse and Seed Store,

No. 369 and 371 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish to order a full assortment of Farm Implements and Machines, adapted to all sections of the country both north and south, among which may be found

The Excelsior Changeable R. R. Horse Power.

" " Threshing Machines with Separators.

" " Cider Mill, Krauser's Patent.

Mowing and Reaping Machines, Grist Mills, Corn Shellers and Clover Hullers; Circular and Cross-cut saw mills adapted to the Horse Power, for cutting fire wood, fence stuff &c. Also a general assortment of Fertilizers.

July 19—w&mft RICH'D. H. PEASE.

Appleton & Alderson's Drain Tile Works,
Corner of Lydius and Snipe streets, Albany, near Mr. Wilson's Nursery.

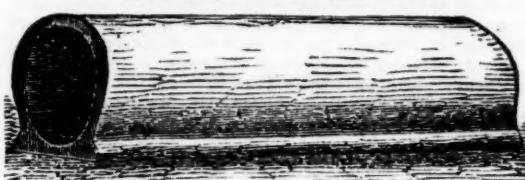
HORSE SHOE TILE, 14 INCHES LONG.



PIECES.

4½ inches calibre,	\$18 per 1000.
3½ inches calibre,	15 per 1000.
2½ inches calibre,	12 per 1000.

SOLE TILE, 14 INCHES LONG.



PIECES.

4 inches calibre, at	\$10 per 1000.
3 inches calibre, at	18 per 1000.
2 inches calibre, at	12 per 1000.

THE subscribers having enlarged their works, are now prepared to furnish Drain Tile of the various patterns and pieces. Also Large Tile for small streams and drains about dwellings, &c., at \$4, \$6, and \$8 per 100 pieces. We warrant our Tile to be perfectly sound, and to fit good at the joints, so as to admit water and keep out the dirt. The Tile have a larger calibre than any other of American manufacture for the same prices; they are also more than 14 inches in length—1000 pieces will lay 72 rods.

Tile delivered at the docks and railroads free of cartage. Specimens can be seen at L. & M. MERCHANT'S, 71 Quay-st., Albany, near the Steamboat landing.

Full directions for laying Tile will be sent free to those addressing the subscribers.

We only need say that Appleton & Alderson obtained the first prizes for Tile at the Albany County, and N. Y. State Fairs. Practical drainers furnished if required.

Orders from all parts, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Address APPLETION & ALDERSON,

195 Washington-st., Albany, N. Y.

May 31—wew&mft

HORSE POWERS,

OF the most improved Patents. **THRESHING MACHINES**, with Separators, **CIDER MILLS**, Hickok patent, **HAY, STRAW, AND STALK CUTTERS**, **CORN SHELLERS**, **CLOVER HULLERS**, **DOG POWERS**, **FANNING MILLS**, &c. can be furnished at the North River Agricultural Warehouse.

GRIFFING & BRO.,
60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

THOMAS GOULD,
BREEDER OF
Durham Cattle, **Suffolk Swine**,
Madagascar or Lop-Eared Rabbits, English Ferrets,
GUINEA PIGS,
Dorking and Brahma Fowls,
AURORA, CAYUGA COUNTY, N. Y.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

AT PRIVATE SALE.

L. G. MORRIS' ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with prices attached, of Short Horned and Devon Bulls and Bull Calves, a few Horses, South Down Rams, Berkshire, Suffolk and Essex Swine, will be forwarded by mail (if desired,) by addressing L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y., or N. J. BECAR, 187 Broadway, New York. It also contains portrait, pedigree, and performances on the turf of the celebrated horse "Monarch," standing this season at the Herdsdale Farm. May 3, 1855—w&mft

Devon Cows,

HEIFERS, and Bull Calves—pure blood—for sale by
Feb. 1—mly. B. V. FRENCH, Braintree, Mass.

FOR SALE,

A FEW pair fancy Lop-Eared Rabbits at moderate prices, very fine specimens, delivered at Hudson.

Also a few pair Dorking Fowls, from the fine stock of R. H. Van Rensselaer, ready for delivery in September. Address

S. V. C. VAN RENSSELAER,
Claverack,
Col. Co., N. Y.

Suffolk Pigs,

OF pure blood, for sale by
Feb 1—mly. B. V. FRENCH,
Braintree, Mass

ENGLISH CATTLE,

Imported on commission by Messrs. THOS. BETTS BROS., Bishop's Stratford, Herts, England—81 Maiden Lane, New York City.

B EING much the cheapest and the only way of obtaining Stock direct from the Breeder, which will give gentlemen an opportunity of obtaining the best stock, without having to pay an exorbitant price for them in America. The firm having had forty years' experience, they feel confident of giving satisfaction both as regards price and selecting the stock from the best herds in England.

Thorough-bred Horses, Short-Horned Cattle, Devons, Herefords, Ayrshires, Alderney Cows from Islands of Alderney and Guernsey, Pure bred Southdown Sheep, Hampshire Sheep, Cotswold, Leicester do

Suffolk Pigs, Essex, Berkshire do Merino Sheep from Spain, Mules, do do

Messrs. Betts Bros. have appointed one of the most experienced men in England entirely for purchasing Thorough Bred Horses. They have also an agent in Spain for purchasing mules, Merino Sheep, etc. Messrs. Betts Bros. have purchased a valuable patent invention which will prevent accidents occurring to cattle across the Atlantic. They can now be safely imported any time during the year. The cattle will be insured from Liverpool to New-York when desired, by charging a small per centage.

A steamer will leave Liverpool with cattle about the first of every month. The stock will be delivered at New York about six weeks from the time the order is given in America.

Circulars containing all particulars, expenses to America, and the prices of Cattle in England, may be had by applying by post to

Messrs. THOS. BETTS,
or, J. M. MILLER, Agent, 81 Maiden-lane.

Jan. 4—1am—mly. New York City.

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PLATTSBURGH NURSERY.

Fruit Trees, Vines, Hedge-Plants, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c. &c.

THE proprietor offers, this fall, his usual very superior stock of Fruit Trees, Vines, &c. The climate of the Valley of Lake Champlain is so congenial to the hardy growth and healthful development of trees, that they are not liable to suffer from the sudden changes that occasionally occur after their removal. All the varieties are propagated from bearing trees, ensuring accuracy; and persons wishing to plant their grounds with valuable varieties of fruit, may rely upon the articles sent from this establishment. Orders should be sent early. Catalogues will be sent to those who wish them.

JOHN W. BAILEY,

Oct. 18th, 1855—w5tm1t*

Plattsburgh, N. Y.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO.,

FLUSHING, N. Y.

OFFER their unrivalled Collection of Trees and Plants of every description. Their Extra large bearing Ornamental Trees, and Extra sized Ornamental Trees are such as cannot be elsewhere obtained. The following Catalogues will be sent to applicants: No. 1—Fruit and Ornamental Trees. No. 2—Roses, Bulbous, and other Flowering Plants. No. 3—Extra Large Fruit and Ornamental Trees. No 4—Wholesale Catalogue of Trees, Stocks, and Seeds, for Nurseries. No 6—Descriptive Catalogue of Strawberries.

Oct. 4—w4tm1t

P. D. GATES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, and dealer in *Agricultural Implements and Machinery*, No. 12 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

— Ketchum's Mowing Machines, Hay Presses, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shelters, Reapers, Horse Powers and Threshers, Combined Thresher, and Winnowers, and other Agricultural Machines.

May 24—m12t*

Raspberry and Strawberry Plants, Grape-Vines and Rhubarb,

AT VERY low prices, particularly to nurserymen and for field planting:

30,000 Hudson River Antwerp.

20,000 Fastol.

10,000 Franconia.

10,000 Rivers' New Large Monthly.

10,000 Kneveit's Giant.

And a general assortment, including all the valuable varieties, especially Brinkle's Orange, the most beautiful and best of all raspberries.

GRAPES—Isabella, Catawba, Diana, Herbermont's, Clinton, Elsingburg and Bunkle.

CURRANTS—A general assortment, including Large Black English, Black Naples, Myatt's Victoria, and Large Red and White Dutch.

RHUBARB—Victoria, Downing's Colossal, Linnaeus, Cahn, and a great variety of seedlings.

STRAWBERRIES—Hovey's Seedling, Boston Pine, Early Scarlet, and McAvoy's Superior.

WILLOW CUTTINGS. C. W. GRANT. Oct. 11—w&mtf Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y.

A Pleasant and Desirable Residence IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

THE subscriber offers for sale a highly improved farm, in Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y., consisting of about 60 acres of land, (more or less to suit the purchaser,) of which 8 acres are woodland, 10 fertile pasture, and the rest in a high state of cultivation, partly occupied with nursery trees, which will be removed. There are a neat and comfortable cottage of nine rooms, several outbuildings, two laborer's cottages, a handsome growth of ornamental trees, and a nearly unequalled collection of fruit trees mostly in bearing, supplying a succession of the best sorts through the entire year. The specimen apple trees alone comprise nearly 400 in full bearing, and all are increasing annually in value.

The whole lies in a picturesque position, in a handsome undulating country, in a region unequalled for the successful growth of fruit, and two miles from the New-York Central Railroad. In order to effect a ready sale, it is offered at some hundreds of dollars less than its estimated value, or at about \$90 to \$100 per acre, varying with the quantity of land taken, the boundaries chosen, and the number of nursery trees left for permanent orchard, for which many hundreds of large size may be selected without transplanting.

For further particulars apply personally to

J. J. THOMAS, Macedon, N. Y.

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THE attention of all persons interested in rural pursuits is invited to the following publications:

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—a Weekly Journal

for the Farm, the Garden and the Fireside—forming yearly two large and beautiful quarto volumes of 416 pages each. Price, \$2 00 a year. This is, beyond question, the best agricultural journal published in this country. Specimens sent to all applicants.

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THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER of RURAL AFFAIRS for 1855, embellished with more than One Hundred Engravings.—1 vol. 12 mo. 144 pp.—price, 25 cents in paper covers—bound, 50 cents—sent prepaid by mail.

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